TOLEDO WEEKLY BLADE

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ALLIES WOULD ENDEAVOR TO ARRANGE PEACE BETWEEN GREECE AND TURKISH NATIONALISTS

PPONENTS OF ECONOMY ARE ANGERING W. G.

opaganda of Jobholders Against Reorganization Plan Brings Order From President to Dismiss Rebels.

President Harding is mad "clean rough."

His ire has been aroused by evi- nce that certain department of- ials, bureau chiefs and other fed- al employes are conducting a sys- matic campaign to defeat his an for reorganizing the govern- ent service.

He has accordingly issued instruc- ons to every member of the cab- et that any person or group of rsons employed by the govern- ent who seeks in any way to wart, delay or defeat the admin- tration's efficiency and economy rogram will be summarily stricken om the payroll.

It leaked out last week that one overnment official, P. P. Claxton, rmer United States commissioner f education, had recently lost his 5,000 job because of his activity in pposing the Fess-Kenyon bill creat- g a department of public welfare, Harding administration measure.

This bill combines and consoli- ates a number of existing govern- ental functions now scattered roughout several departments. laxton appeared before the joint ouse and senate education commit- ees and argued against the bill be- ause it failed to give education a redominant place. Putting it on a ar with the health service and ther welfare activities.

Named by Wilson.

Claxton, a Republican, had served 1 years, having been appointed nder the Wilson administration. President Harding appointed Pro- essor J. J. Tigert of Kentucky to ucceed him.

The President also learned that ertain officers in the hydrographic bureau of the navy department had recently initiated propaganda against the plan to consolidate this bureau's work with that of the coast and geodetic survey bureau in the department of commerce.

As a result of this propaganda, resolutions and letters of protest have recently been coming to members of congress and administration officials. Some of them came to Walter F. Brown of Toledo, recently appointed by President Harding to be chairman of the government reorganization committee. Brown immediately turned them over to the President and the latter informed Secretary of the Navy Denby that further activity of this sort by his department subordinates would be treated as insubordination and dealt with accordingly.

Brown Sees Danger.

Chairman Brown is fully alive to the danger that a backfire of hostile propaganda by government officials who fear they may be discharged or reduced in pay and importance may defeat the whole reorganization program, especially if it reaches members of congress in the form of protests from their constituents.

His warnings, supplemented by the evidence which was put in the President's hands, is believed to have aroused the President to the necessity for drastic preventive action.

Brown, assisted by Senator Smoot and Congressman Reavis, is rapidly completing the draft of a reorganization plan which he will shortly submit to the President and later to cabinet members. When finally approved and perfected it will be given to congress in the form of a bill and pressed for passage.

With this measure enacted into law, the way would then be clear for proceeding with the combinations and consolidations by which it is proposed that several thousand government employes will be dispensed with and millions of dollars saved annually.

Nation's Dry Chief

—Copyright International Film Service

MAJOR ROY C. HAYNES of Hillsboro, Ohio, is the new federal prohibition commissioner. He has just recently taken the oath of office, succeeding Commissioner Kramer, a Wilson appointee. Major Haynes is 40 years old and has been editor of the Hillsboro Dispatch since 1908. He was one of President Harding' earliest supporters and was endorsed for the position by the Anti-Saloon league.

INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE TO HEAR EX-SERVICE MEN

Senator Sutherland of West Virginia was elected as chairman of the committee to investigate the activities of governmental agencies dealing with former service men. The committee plans to give all former service men an opportunity to be heard, giving particular attention to their hospital treatment.

This Paper Prints in This Issue—

REVIEW of world and national news, interesting and entertaining features, good fiction, two household pages for women and children and many special departments. Edgar Guest and Walt Mason are two regular contributors. A. P. Sandles edits a page for the benefit of those who are engaged in farming, while the Sunday schools, as explained by William T. Ellis, are the best that can be obtained.

Discovery and prevention of a shipment of machine guns from Hoboken to Ireland has led Great Britain to ask for a ban on the sale of arms to the Irish. The guns were to have been used in a Sinn Fein rebellion staged for next Autumn.

"Nothing less than the love of God, which is the message of the church, is sufficient for the desperate need of this grave, grave hour," writes William T. Ellis this week.

The Wreckers, a new story by Francis Lynde, begins in this issue of The Blade on Page Three. It is a railroad story, well worth reading.

The United States is ready to withdraw its troops from San Domingo and turn over the administration of affairs to the Dominican government as soon as the latter is duly constituted and ready. It is hoped that the withdrawal can be accomplished within a period of eight months.

Food prices continue to show a decline, figures of the labor department show. Retail prices dropped 4.6 per cent in May as compared with April, while the wholesale prices fell 5¾ per cent in the same period. Farm products and other commodities declined 2 per cent.

A deadlock exists in congress over the army and navy appropriation bills while the coffers are nearly empty. The two houses cannot agree on the expenditures of these two departments for the coming year.

Commissioner Haynes, the new federal dry chief, has appealed in a formal statement to the American public to band together to uphold the law as set forth in the prohibition amendment.

WORLD-HISTORY IN THE MAKING

BOB WHITE ON TOAST." That will do for the title to what follows. The subject is not one of absorbing concern to the world; it may not belong under the general head that appears on this page from week to week. But the writer believes it will be of importance to all people who love Bob White for his utility, his beauty and his cheery, heartening notes.

"It is nothing less than a crime to have quail listed in the songbird classification in Ohio."

The above startling statement was made by George A. Lawyer, chief United States game warden. It was vocalized in two addresses in Columbus, Ohio, last week, one before the Rotary club and the other before the Kiwanis club.

"It is better for the quail if there is a short open season. Shooting scatters the coveys and puts an end to inbreeding, which is causing general deterioration of the species."

That is the way Mr. Lawyer feels about the quail. At one time former Emperor William of Germany felt much the same way toward humanity. The old kaiser, himself twisted and warped by inbreeding, inaugurated what he intended should be a short open season. He had in mind the doctrine of the survival of the fittest.

Another Kind of Game.

All civilization will recall how the man at the head of a great nation turned killer. He opened the season in Belgium, against the inoffensive. But instead of calling his rampage sport it was classified as war—heartless, relentless, cruel war. Men, women and children were his game.

Mr. Lawyer is seeking to have another kind of game killed. Reversing his own words, it would be nothing less than a crime to have quail taken out of the list of songbird classification in Ohio. It is a matter for sincere prayer that no legislature ever may be found with the heart to do it.

Mr. Lawyer's statement that quail are deteriorating needs stronger support than he has given it. Ohio farmers, who are in position to make observations, should know something about it. They have reported nothing of the kind. Deterioration has not been noted among other birds that have been left to inbreeding. The little brown wren is as sweet as ever. The robins are plump, active and red of breast. Goldfinches still startle with their beauty. Orioles command attention and respect from all bird lovers. The cardinal's plumage blazes with its familiar brilliance. Are the grackle deteriorating, or have they been kept up to the standard by use of the shotgun? The song sparrow has not been caught flattening any notes. The vesper sparrow still pours out his liquid benediction at the day's end. Then there are the English sparrows. Everybody knows they are as pestiferous as ever. Inbreeding has not diminished their perniciousness.

If Mr. Lawyer's word is to be accepted, only such persons as desire to kill Bob White have enough affection for him to contribute toward his well-being during the hard Winter months. Yet the sportsman's is a fatal love.

Shooting, or scattering them to the four winds, seems like a cruel way to improve these wonderful birds or to benefit the species. It is too much like the old kaiser's method of benefiting the human race. He was going to improve mankind with 42-centimeter guns. The cat has the same attitude toward the wren and the robin.

Quail for Breakfast.

Bob White is not as musical as many other birds, but he has a few irresistible notes. His call ends with an interrogative inflection that thrills the listener with a desire to run toward him with open arms. It is fascinating. Its plaintive sweetness penetrates to the depths of the human soul.

Bob White is an early riser. Only a few mornings ago the people of a Toledo suburban residence district were awakened at 5 o'clock, bewitched by his call. Something must have gone wrong with Mrs. Bob White. For more than two hours that call was repeated, and the Smiths, the Joneses, the Johnsons and the Adamses responded. In their souls they were all related to Bob White. And they all had him for breakfast. They had him on toast, but not as the sportsman would have him. His notes were the savor of their food and the flavor of their drink. He was their morning prayer. He led them to begin the day as God would have them begin it—with a sense of the joy of living.

Let Bob White stay in the list of songbirds and in hearts that love him too much to kill him. Keep him off the toast!

GREEK ARMY MORALE NOW RATHER LOW

Constantine's People Not Solidly Behind Him and King Needs Help to Quit Fighting Turkey.

KING CONSTANTINE of Greece, in going to war with the Turks, has bitten off more than he can chew. His people are not solid behind him and the morale of his army is low. Result: The king needs help—not to fight, but to quit fighting before he gets well started. Like the man who had the bear by the tail, Constantine wants somebody to help him let go.

It would please the king to have Uncle Sam render kindly services. But the American government is not responding. European governments are in their way. British, French and Italian high officials have sent to the Greek government a note suggesting that Greece consent to the allies arranging peace with the Turkish Nationalists. It is said no conditions were mentioned, but the Greeks have been given to understand that the terms would be practically the same as those offered to the Greeks and Turks at the London conference, which call for the evacuation of the vilayet of Smyrna by the Greeks, as well as other important changes in the Sevres treaty for the benefit of the Turks.

There is also a hint of a gentleman's agreement that would put Greece in a better financial and economic situation, in the event that the allied suggestions are adopted.

There's a Bitter Pill to Swallow.

After getting back to the throne, after a painful absence, Constantine became pompous and warlike. His attitude then would make the evacuation of Smyrna a bitter pill to swallow now. But with the allies holding his nose he may be able to do it.

It is pointed out, too, that Kemal might give him still more bitter medicine. On the other hand, his position with the allies would be strengthened by heeding their advice.

The problem of treating with Kemal for peace is essentially a French one and has been advocated for a year. However, the proposal was made by Lord Curzon, the British foreign minister, who had been for two days in conference with Premier Briand, in Paris, on the Turkish situation.

It is true that neither the Turks nor the Greeks accepted the allies' terms at the London conference, but since then the Greeks have tried and failed to whip Kemal, and Kemal has found it up to the present impossible to drive the Greeks into the sea. That he is not blindly belligerent is shown by the fact that his minister, Beykir Sami Bey, is now in Rome and is going to Paris and then will go to London for the announced purpose of trying to reach a settlement. On the other hand it may be taken for granted that the British are in a position to bring pressure to bear on Constantine, who alone seems keen for a new Anatolian war.

In the event of the Greek government agreeing to the allies making peace for him with Mustapha Kemal another interallied conference will be held to revise the Sevres treaty.

Paris Talk of Ultimatum.

A Paris correspondent sees a possibility that King Constantine may fall and former Premier Venizelos resume power as a result of the communication sent by allies to Athens.

In the event that the chesty king does not accept the advice, take the medicine that is offered, and persists in launching his offensive, the powers may continue their financial blockade of Greece, which has been effective since Venizelos was over-

Continued on Page Fifteen.

U. S. IS READY TO HAND OVER SAN DOMINGO

American Military Governor of Republic Issues Proclamation Declaring Troop Withdrawal Is Due Soon.

In a proclamation issued at Santo Domingo by Rear Admiral S. S. Robison, military governor of the Dominican republic, the United States announced its intention of withdrawing the American military forces from the republic as soon as a duly constituted Dominican government is ready to take over the administration of affairs.

With proper co-operation from the Dominicans, it is hoped that the withdrawal can be accomplished within a period of eight months, the proclamation said.

The United States desires, the proclamation said, to assure itself before its withdrawal that the independence and territorial integrity of the republic, the maintenance of public order and the security of life and property, will be adequately safeguarded, and to turn over the administration of the republic "to a responsible Dominican government duly established in accoradnce with the existing constitution and laws."

Within one month, the military governor is to convene primary assemblies which, assembling 30 days later, shall choose delegates to the electoral colleges, the elections being held under American supervision. The electoral colleges thus chosen, shall then name senators, deputies and alternates and shall prepare lists for justices of supreme court, appellate and other courts provided for by the Dominican constitution.

Performing the functions of chief executive, the military governor will then appoint "certain Dominican citizens," as representatives of the republic to negotiate a convention of evacuation.

"In order that the enjoyment of individual rights may be insured," the proclamation states, "and in order that the peace and prosperity of the republic may be conserved, the said convention of evacuation shall contain the following provisions:

The Stipulations.

1—Ratification of all of the acts of the military government.

2—Validation of the final loan of $2,500,000 which is the minimum loan required in order to complete the public works which are now in actual course of construction and which can be completed during the period required for the withdrawal of the military occupation and a redeemed essential to the success of the new government of the republic and to the well being of the Dominican people.

3—Extension of the duties of the general receiver of Dominican customs, appointed under the convention of 1907, to apply to the said loan.

4—Extension of the powers of the general receiver of Dominican customs to the collection and disbursement of such portion of the internal revenues of the republic as may prove to be necessary, should the customs revenues at any time be insufficient to meet the service of the foreign debt of the republic.

5—The obligation on the part of the Dominican government, in order to preserve peace, to afford adequate protection to life and property and to secure the proper discharge of all obligations of the Dominican republic, to maintain an efficient guardia nacional, urban and rural, composed of native Dominicans.

It shall also be agreed that the president of the Dominican republic shall request the President of the United States to send a military mission to the Dominican republic for the purpose of securing the competent organization of such a guardia nacional, which is to be officered "by such Dominican officers as may be competent to undertake such service and, for such time as may be competent to undertake such service and, for such time as may be found necessary to effect the desired organization, with American officers apointed by the Dominican president upon nomination by the President of the United States. All expenses of the mission are to be borne by the Dominican republic.

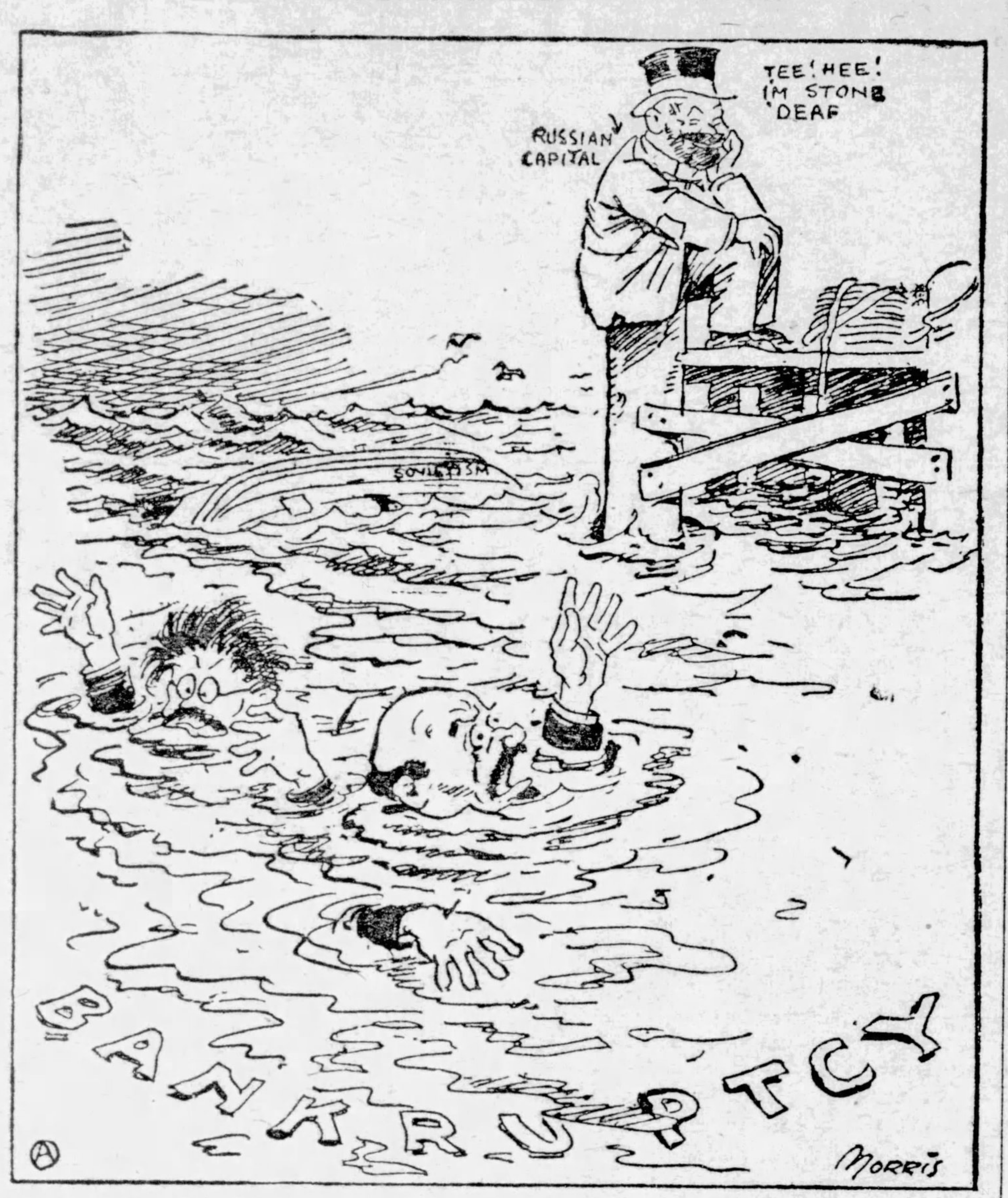
To Transfer Powers.

The convention of evacuation having been drawn up, the military governor will convene the Dominican congress in extraordinary session to confirm it. He will then assemble the electoral colleges for the purpose of electing a president of the Dominican republic and simultaneously the other officials will be installed in office.

The Dominican president so elected will then take office at the same time signing the convention of evacuation as confirmed by the Dominican congress.

"Upon the ratification of the convention of evacuation," the proclamation continues, "assuming through the co-operation of the people of the Dominican republic a condition of peace and good order obtains, the military governor will transfer to the duly elected president of the republic all of his powers and the military government will cease, and thereupon, the forces of the United States will be at once withdrawn."

The proclamation ends with an announcement of the dissolution of the Dominican advisory commission appointed under President Wilson's proclamation of December 23, 1920.



LENINE AND TROTSKY: "HEY! THROW OUT THE LIFELINE!"

White Slavery in Germany

The number of German women who have disappeared in the last two years, the Freidburg-in-Breisgau Emigration office reports, has assumed serious proportions. Within the last 10 months, for instance, 376 girls disappeared from the Saxon Republic, with a little more than 4,000,000 population. Relatively higher is the number of missing girls in Hamburg. There can be no doubt that nearly all of the missing girls are victims of white slavers.

SAYS CONVICTS DISPLAY HIGH INTELLIGENCE MARK

Convicts in penitentiaries show a higher average of intelligence than the general population, Dr. Herman Adler of the Cleveland Foundation's justice survey, told members of the Cleveland Academy of Medicine at a recent meeting.

Repeaters, men returned to the penitentiary time after time, show a higher average intelligence than those who learn their lessons the first time, Dr. Adler said.

Criminals who are caught and convicted are not necessarily those least intelligent, but those with an antagonizing personality, Dr. Adler explained. An engaging personality is the most frequent cause of miscarriage of justice, he added.

$677,000 APPROPRIATED TO BETTER NAVIGATION

The house commerce committee reported a bill carrying $677,000 for navigation improvements at coast and great lake points.

EXPECT LITTLE OPPOSITION TO SHAKEUP BILL

President and Walter Brown Prepare Draft and Aim to Get Early Action by Congress.

President Harding and Walter F. Brown, chairman of the government reorganization committee, in a conference at the White House, recently, worked out the outline of a tentative program which they hope soon to have submitted to congress in the form of a bill.

This measure will form the skeleton of the plan and give the legislative authority by which it is hoped the government will be put on an economy and efficiency basis such as will save the government and the taxpayers millions of dollars annually.

President Harding will submit the outline to his cabinet members who are heads of the 10 great executive departments with a view to securing their suggestions and agreement of the final form in which the administration bill is to be drafted.

Chairman Brown is confident the plan will receive the unanimous indorsement of his committee, with the members of which he is constantly consulting on various features.

He is anxious that the bill incorporating the program shall be introduced shortly and be enacted into law at the present session.

With the necessary legislation on the statute books, the big job of consolidating, co-ordinating and eliminating government functions to fit the plan would then be started. It is this process which is expected to call forth the cries of anguish and violent denunciations from bureaucrat federal officials and employes who see their powers limited and their very jobs endangered.

President Harding has effectively checked an incipient backfire propaganda started by certain government bureau chiefs with a view to arousing opposition in congress to the reorganization plan. His threat to discharge any official or employe found to be implicated in such activities promptly squelched the movement.

Catches Big Catfish

G. C. Duncan, while fishing near Wheatley, Ky., pulled from the Kentucky river a yellow catfish that weighed 62 pounds. He hooked his catch on a throw line and it took an hour to get him in the boat.

HOUSES CAN'T AGREE AT AL ON NAVY BIL

Congress in Deadlock Ov Appropriation Bills for Ne Year and Coffers Are Near Empty.

Congress is deadlocked over arm and navy expenditures while bei bombarded by disarmament pe tions.

Led by Representative Patrick Kelly of Michigan, the house mem bers of the joint conference commi tee of the house and senate to iro out differences between the tw branches on the naval appropriatio bill have bolted the committee co ferences and announce that furthe attempts at agreement are futile.

At the same time the conferenc committee named to adjust diffe ences between the house and senat on the army appropriations bill unable to agree on the size of th budget necessary for reducing th regular army to 150,000 men.

Incidentally a serious disagreement has developed between th house and senate over the difference in the peace resolution which hav been adopted.

The situation affecting the nav bill is causing Republican leader the most worry. Unless some measur is assured by June 30, the end o the government fiscal year, the arm and navy departments will be lef without any funds whatever and will be necessary to rush through special resolution continuing in forc temporarily the appropriation ac for the last year.

Hundred Million Added.

As passed by the house, the nava appropriation bill authorized expenditures for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1922, of $395,000,000 When the senate had finished wit it, $100,000,000 more had bee added.

Senators Poindexter, Hale and Swanson, the senate conferees, are standing firm for the senate increases. Representative Kelly and his house colleagues, Representatives French, Wood, Oliver and Byrns are standing just as sturdily for reduction to the house total. In the conference committee meetings no agreement could be reached on any provision of the bill in which the senate had increased the house figures.

One of the senate's increases was an item of $30,000,000 to boost the enlisted personnel of the navy from 100,000 men, as authorized by the house, to 120,000. The house conferees refused flatly to consider any increase whatever beyond the house figures. The senators likewise declined to cut.

The situation regarding the army bill is not so serious because the conference committee is still meeting and an agreement is in prospect. The chief difference is whether the army shall have an average personnel of 150,000 enlisted men throughout the coming fiscal year as the senate conferees wish, or whether that shall be its strength at the end of the year as the house members insist.

Disarmament Urged.

The house naval conferees will report to the house that there is no possibility of agreement with the senate representatives and will ask for further instructions. In all probability the house will instruct them to maintain their stand against the senate increases. The deadlock will continue unless the senate conferees are instructed by the senate to yield.

Meanwhile disarmament sentiment in both branches of congress is steadily increasing. Members are getting letters and resolutions from individuals, churches, labor unions and other organizations urging reduction in military expenditures.

The naval bills passed by both the house and senate contained disarmament sections, authorizing the President to undertake disarmament negotiations with other nations at his discretion. No disagreement as to disarmament entered into the conflict between the conference committee members, however.

President Harding has taken no hand in the situation, but if the deadlock promises to continue indefinitely it is not improbable that he will exert some influence to effect an agreement.

REVENUE LEVY ON LIQUOR UPHELD BY SUPREME COURT

Authority of the government to levy and collect internal revenue taxes in addition to the penalty imposed under Section 35 of the Volstead act upon persons found guilty of selling intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes, was upheld by Justice Stafford in the supreme court of the District of Columbia.

The court's decision was to the effect that the government could not be restrained from collecting the internal revenue tax in addition to the penalty, and that the property could be seized and sold for that purpose.

SHORT ENDS OF WORLD NEWS

COUNCIL of ambassadors demanded that Germany surrender all the airplanes and dirigible balloons constructed since the Boulogne agreement was enacted. Germany also was warned not to build any more aircraft for a specified period of time.

An alliance of Russia and China against Japan is predicted by Washington D. Vanderlip, head of an American syndicate which has secured rich commercial concessions from the soviet.

The Lantz grain exchange bill, intended to regulate the Chicago Board of Trade, will not be called up in the house of the Illinois legislature. The reason for the bill being buried was the sewing on of 28 amendments which vitiated the purpose of the measure.

The ballot of the British coal miners on the question of a strike settlement favors a continuation of the strike, it has been officially announced in London.

The U. S. government has been reminded through diplomatic channels that the league of nations has received no answer to its invitation to the United States to send a representative to discuss mandates.

By a vote of 305 to 61, the lower house passed the Porter resolution declaring the war with Germany and Austria terminted.

The lowest level recorded in the New York sugar market in five years was reached recently with the sale of 24,500 bags of centrifugal at four cents.

Proposed scheme for a great international loan, to be floated largely in America for the purpose of putting Germany and France on their feet, has been abandoned.

One of the possibilities of the Turko-Greek situation is that the allies, in agreement with Turkish Nationalists, may ask Charles E. Hughes, American secretary of state, to arbitrate the dispute.

National Retail Coal Merchants' association has protested against the reported intention of the senate interstate commerce committee to report without further hearing of the retail coal men Senator Frelinghuysen's coal bill for federal regulation of the industry.

THROUGH ratification of an agreement between the shipping board and the marine engineers and radio operators, the shipping strike, which began May 1 last has been settled insofar as it applies to these parties. The agreement provides for a 15 per cent wage reduction.

Union labor won its fight for negotiation of agreements with the railroads by the System Federation of Shop Crafts, acting for all employes comprising these crafts, in a decision handed down by the U. S. railway labor board.

President Harding and congress are urged to lead the way in bringing about world disarmament in a resolution presented to the 41st annual convention of the American Federation of Labor.

With the coming into force on June 15 of the British Columbia liquor act, the province emerged from a three and a half "dry" period. The present act is the result of the referendum taken throughout the province, when the people emphatically voted for the sale of liquor in sealed packages by the government.

Application of the American Railway Express Co. for reduction of wages for its 80,000 employes is before the U. S. Railway labor board.

The British engineering trade, which has been threatening a strike over a wage cut, has accepted the offer of the ministry of labor to intervene in an effort to effect a compromise.

Arrangements under which eastern and western bankers will provide a fifty million dollar fund for loans to cattle raisers are under way.

Governor Davis of Ohio has appointed John W. Pugh of Xenia as head of the state bureau which supervises building and loan associations.

Refusing to agree to the senate stand that the war department be given until May 1 next to reduce the size of the army to 150,000 men, the house by a vote of 157 to 128 insisted that the reduction be carried into effect by Oct. 1.

WILLIAM E. MASON of Chicago, former Repbublican U. S. senator from Illinois and at his death representative-at-large from the same state, died at his apartment in Washington on June 16, after a short illness of heart disease. He was 71 years old.

Four persons were killed and 14 injured in the wreck of an eastbound train on the Chicago and Northwestern railroad near Crawford, Neb.

Retirement of Ohio mayors who have "winked" at violations of prohibition laws will be demanded in the coming primaries and election by the Ohio Anti-Saloon league.

M. J. Sloan of Warren, Ohio has been elected commander of the Ohio department of the G. A. R. which held its annual state encampment at Greenville, O.

W. G. Callender resigned as statistician of the Ohio farm bureau federation to take charge of field work of the bureau of crop estimates at Washington.

A campaign of widespread cutting of railway and signal wires and burning of signal cabins around London by men who the police declared are Sinn Feiners.

All religious or mythological subjects are banned from a competition for the best short story writer for Russian children which has been organized by the Moscow soviet commissariat for education.

Wallace Farrington's nomination to be governor of Hawaii and that the Captain S. E. W. Kittelle of the navy as governor of the Virgin Islands have been confirmed by the senate.

The American Federation of Labor has pledged its support to the packing house workers of the country in their fight against further wage reductions.

Degree of Doctor of Laws has been conferred upon Secretary of the Treasury Mellon by the University of Pittsburgh.

Issuance of beer regulations by the internal revenue bureau will await congressional action on the Volstead beer bill, unless passage of this legislation is deferred for a considerable period.

THE WRECKERS

By Francis Lynde

pyright, 1920, by Charles Scribner's Sons.

CHAPTER I.

At Sand Creek Siding.

As a general proposition, I don't lieve much in the things called unches." They are bad for the diestion, and as often as not are ke those patent barometers that e always pointing to "Set Fair" hen it is raining like Noah's flood. ut there are exceptions to all ules, and we certainly uncovered e biggest one of the lot—the boss nd I—the night we left Portland nd the good old Pacific Coast.

It was this way. We had finished e construction work on the Oreon Midland; had quit, cleaned up e offices, drawn our last payhecks, told everybody goodbye, nd were on our way to the train, hen I had one of those queer lite premonitory chills you hear so uch about and knew just as well s could be that we were never gog to pull through to Chicago withut getting a jolt of some sort. The eason—if you'll call it a reason—as that, just before we came to e railroad station, the boss walked almly under a ladder standing in ront of a new building; and besides that, it was the thirteenth day f the month, a Friday, and rainng like the very mischief.

Just to sort of toll us along, maye, the fates didn't begin on us that ight. They waited until the next ay, and then proceeded to shove s in behind a freight train wreck t Widner, Idaho, where we lost welve hours. It looked as if that idn't amount to much, because we eren't due anywhere at any paricular time. The boss was on his ay home for a little visit with his olks in Illinois, and beyond that e was going to meet a bunch of Englishmen in Montreal, and maye let them make him General Manger of one of the Canadian railoads.

So Mr. Norcross was in no special hurry, and neither was I. I wasn't nder pay, but I expected to be when we reached Canada. I had been confidential clerk and shorthand man for the boss on the Midland construction, and he was taking me along partly because he knows a cracking good stenographer when he sees one, and mostly because I was dead anxious to go anywhere he was going.

But to come back to the Widner delay: if it hadn't been for that twelve-hour lay-out we would have caught the Saturday night train on the Pioneer Short Line, instead of the day train Sunday morning, and there would have been no meeting with Mrs. Sheila and Maisie Ann; no telegram from Mr. Chadwick, because it wouldn't have found us; no hold-up at Sand Creek Siding; in short, nothing would have happened that did happen. But I mustn't get ahead of my story.

It was on Sunday that the jolt began to get ready to land on us. Mr. Norcross had been a railroad man for so long that he had forgotten how to knock off on Sundays, and right soon after breakfast, with the help of a little Pullman berth table and me and my typewriter, he turned our section into a business office, saying that now we had a good quiet day, we'd clean up the million or so odds and ends of correspondence he'd been letting go while we were tussling for the Midland right-of-way through the Oregon mountains.

By this time, you will understand, we were rocketing along over the Pioneer Short Line, and were supposed to be due at Portal City at half-past seven that evening. From where he sat dictating to me the boss was facing forward and now and then an absent sort of look came into his eyes while he was talking off his letters, and it puzzled me because it wasn't like him. I may as well say here as anywhere that one of his strong points is to be always "at himself" under all sorts of conditions.

So, as I say, I was sort of puzzled; and one of the times after he had given me a full grist of letters and had gone off to smoke while I typed a few thousand lines from my notes to catch up, I made a discovery. There were two people in Section Five just ahead of us, a young woman and a girl of maybe fifteen or so, and the Pullman was the old-fashioned kind, with low seat-backs. I put it up that in those absent-eyed intervals Mr. Norcross had been studying the back of the young woman's neck. I was measurably sure it wasn't the little girl's.

Along in the forenoon I made an excuse to go and get a drink of water out of the forward cooler, and on the way back I took a good square look at our neighbors in Number Five. At that I didn't wonder at the boss' temporary lapses any more whatever. The young woman was pretty enough to start a stopped clock—only "pretty" isn't just the word, either; there wasn't any word, when you come right down to it. And the little girl was simply a peach—a nice, downy, rosy peach; chunky, round-faced, sunny-haired, jolly; with a neat little turned-up nose and big sort of boyish laughing eyes that fairly dared the world.

I made a good half-dozen mistakes when I got in behind the old writing machine again and went on with the letters; but never mind about that. As I began to say, things rocked along until we had about worn the day out, and at the second call to dinner Mr. Norcross told me to strap up the machine and put the files away in the grips and we'd go eat. Though I was only his stenographer, and a kid at that, he was big enough and Western enough not to let the buck-private-to-officer gap make any difference, and always when we were knocking about together he made me sit at his table.

Sometimes, when it happened that way, he'd ditch the rank-and-file dignities and talk to me as if the thousand miles or so between his job and mine were wiped out. But this Sunday evening he was pretty quiet, breaking out once in the meat course to tell me that he'd just had a forwarded telegram from an old friend of his that would stop us off for a day or two in Portal City, the headquarters of the Pioneer Short Line. Farther along, pretty well into the ice cream and black coffee, he came to life again to ask me if I had noticed the young lady and the girl in the Pullman section next to ours.

I told him I had, and then, because I had never known him to bother his head for two minutes in succession about any woman, he gave me a shock; said they were ticketed to Portal City—and to find that out he must have asked the train conductor—adding that when we reached Portal it would be the neighborly thing for me to do to help them off with their handbags and see that they got a cab if they wanted one.

"Sure I will," says I. "That is, if the lady's husband isn't there to meet them."

"What?" he snaps out. "You know her? She is married?"

"No, I don't exactly know her," I shuffled. "But she is married, all right."

"How can you tell if you don't know her?" he barked; just like that.

I had to make good, rather quick, as everybody does who goes up against Mr. Graham Norcross. But it so happened that I was able to.

"Her suitcase is standing in the aisle, and I saw the tag. It has her name, 'Mrs. Sheila Macrae,' on it."

The boss has a way of making two up-and-down wrinkles and a little curved horseshoe line come between his eyes when he is going to reach for you.

"There are times, Jimmie, when you see altogether too much," he said, sort of gruff; and he ate straight through to the far side of his ice cream pyramid before he began again.

"'Macrae,' you say: that is Scotch. And so is 'Sheila.' Most likely the names, both of them, are only hand-downs. She looks straight American to me."

"She is pretty enough to look anything," I threw in, just to see how he would take it.

"Right you are, Jimmie," he agreed. "I've been looking at the back of her neck all day. I don't know whether you've ever noticed it—you are only a boy and probably you haven't—but there are so many women who don't measure up to the promises they make when you see 'em from behind. You catch a glimpse of a pretty neck, and when you around to the face you find out that the neck was only a bit of bluff."

If I had been eating anything in the world but ice cream I believe it would have choked me. What he said led up to the admission that he had been making these face-and-neck comparisons for goodness knows how long, and I couldn't surround that, all at once. You see, he was such a picture of a man's man in every sense of the word; a fighter and a hard-hitter, right from the jump. And for a man of that sort women are usually no more than fluffy little side-issues, as Eve said when they told her she was made out of Adam's rib.

That ended the diningcar part of it. The sure-enough, knock-out round was fought at the rear end of our Pullman, which happened to be the last car in the train. As we walked back after dinner Mr. Norcross gave me a cigar and said we'd go out to the observation car to smoke, because the smoking room was full up with apple-raisers, and sheep-feeders and cattlemen, all talking at once.

As I went down the aisle I noticed that Section Five was empty, and when we reached the door we found the young lady and the girl standing at the rear railing to watch the track unroll itself under the trucks and go sliding backwards into the starlight; or at least that was what they seemed to be doing. The young lady was wearing a coat with a storm collar, but the girl had a fur thing around her neck, and her stocky, chunky little arms were elbow deep in a big pillow muff to match, though the April night wasn't even half-way chilly.

The boss growled out something about waiting until the ladies should go in; and then, for pure safety's sake, he stepped out on the platform to close the side trap door which, with the railing gate on that side, had been left open by a careless rear flagman. Just then the big "Pacific type" that was pulling us let out a whistle screech that would have waked the dead, and the air-brakes went on with a jerk that showed how beautifully reckless the railroading was on the Pioneer Short Line.

Mr. Norcross was reaching for the catch on the floor trap and the jerk didn't throw him. But it snapped the young woman and the girl away from the railing so suddenly that the little one had to grab for hand-holds; and when she did that, of course the big muff went overboard.

At this, a bunch of things happened, all in an eye-wink. The train ground and jiggled to a stop; the girl squealed, "Oh, my muff!" and skipped down the steps to disappear in the general direction of the Pacific Coast; the young woman shrieked after her, "Maisie Ann!—come back here—you'll be left!" and then took her turn at disappearing by the same route; and, on top of it all, the boss jumped off and sprinted after both of them, leaving a string of large, man-sized comments on the foolishness of women as a sex trailing along behind him as he flew.

Right then it was my golden moment to play safe and sane. With three of them off and lost in the gathering night, somebody with at least a grain of sense ought to have stood by to pull the emergency cord if the train should start. But of course I had to take a chance and spill the gravy all over the tablecloth. The stop was at a blind siding in the edge of a mountain desert, and when I squinted up ahead and saw the engine was taking water, it looked as if there was going to be plenty of time for a bit of promenade under the stars. So I swung off and went to join the muff hunt.

Amongst them, they had found the pillow thing before I had a chance to horn in. They were coming up the track, and the bos had each of the two by an arm and telling them that they'd be left to a dead moral certainty if they didn't run. They couldn't run because their skirts were too fashionably narrow, and there were still three or four car lengths to go when the tank spout went up with a clang and a clatter of chains and the old "Pacific type" gave a couple of hisses and a snort.

"They're going!" gritted the boss, sort of between his teeth, and without another word he grabbed those two hobbled women folks up under his arms, just as if they'd been a couple of sacks of meal, and broke into a run.

It wasn't a morsel of use, you know. Mr. Norcross stands six feet two in his socks, and I've heard that he was the best all-around athelete in his college bunch. But old Hercules himself couldn't have run very far or very fast with the handicap the boss had taken on, and in less than half a minute the "Pacific type" had caught her stride and the red tail lights of the train were vanishing to pin points in the night. We were like the little tad that went out to the garden to eat worms. Nobody loved us, and we were beautifully and artistically left.

CHAPTER III.

A Tank Party.

When he saw that it was no manner of use, the boss quit on the handicap race and put his two armfuls down while he still had breath enough left to talk with.

"Well," he said, in his best rusty-hinge rasp, "you've done it! Why, in the name of common sense, couldn't you have let me go back after that muff thing?"

The young woman was panting as if she had been doing the running, and the girl was choking and making a noise that made me think that she was crying. If I had been as well acquainted with her as I got to be a little later on, I would have known that she was only trying to bottle up a laugh that was too beautifully big to be wasted upon just three people and a treeless desert.

It was the young woman who answered the boss.

"I—I didn't stop to think!" she fluttered, taking the blame as if she had been the one to head the procession. "Isn't there any way we can stop that train?"

The boss said there wasn't, and I know the only reason why he didn't say a lot of other things was because he was too much of a gentleman to say them in the presence of a couple of women.

"But what shall we do?" the young woman went on, gasping a little. "Isn't there any telegraph station, or—or anything?"

There wasn't. So far as we could see, the surroundings consisted of a short side-track, a spur running off into the hills, and the water tank. The siding switches had no lights, which argued that there wasn't even a pump-man at the tank—as there was not, the tank being filled automatically by a gravity line running back to a natural reservoir in the mountains.

Before the boss had a chance to answer her question about the telegraph office he got his eye on me, and then I knew that he hadn't noticed me before.

"You here, too?" he ripped out, and I know it did him a lot of good to be able to unload on somebody in trousers. "Why in blue blazes didn't you stay on that train and keep it from running away from us?"

That's it: why didn't I? What made the dog stop before he caught the rabbit? I was trying to frame up some sort of an excuse that would sound just a few degrees less than plumb foolish, when the young woman took up for me. She'd had the clatter of my typewriter dinned into her pretty ears all day, and she knew who I was, even if it was dark.

"Don't take it out on the poor boy!" she said, kind of crisp, and yet sort of motherly. "If you feel obliged to bully someone, I'm the one who is to blame."

"Indeed, you're not!" chipped in the stocky little girl. "I was the one who jumped off first. And I don't care; I wasn't going to lose my perfectly good muff."

By this time the boss was beginning to get a litttle better grip on himself and he laughed.

"We've all earned the leather medal, I guess," he chuckled. "It's done now, and it can't be helped. We're stuck until another train comes along, and perhaps we ought to be thankful that we've got Jimmie Dodds along to chaperon us."

"But isn't there anything else we can do?" said the young woman. "Can't we walk somewhere to where there is a station or a town with people in it?"

I saw Mr. Norcross look down at her skirts and then at the girl's.

"You two couldn't walk very far or very fast in those things you are wearing," he grunted. "Besides, we are in one of those desert strips, and it is probably miles to a night wire station in either direction."

"And how long shall we have to wait for another train?" This time it was the little girl who wanted to know.

"I wish I could tell you, but I can't," said the boss. "I'm not familiar with the Short Line schedules." Then to the young woman: "Shall we go and sit under the water tank? That seems to be about the nearest approach to a waiting-room that the place affords."

We trailed off together up the track, two and two, the boss walking with the young woman. After we'd counted a few of the cross-ties, the girl said: "Is your name Jimmie Dodds?" And when I admitted it: "Mine is Maisie Ann. I'm Sheila's cousin on her mother's side. I think this is a great lark; don't you?"

"I can tell better after it's over," I said. "Maybe we'll have to stay here all night."

"I shouldn't mind," she came back airily. "I haven't been up all night since I was a little kiddie and our house burned down. You're just a boy, aren't you? You must excuse me; it's so dark that I can't see you very well."

I told her I had been shaving for three years and more, and she let out a little gurgling laugh, as though I had said something funny. By that time we had reached the big water tank, and the boss picked out one of the square footing timbers for a seat. It seemed as if he were finding it a good bit harder to get acquainted with his half of the combination than I was with mine, but after a little the young women thawed out a bit and made him talk—to help pass away the time. I took it—and the little girl and I sat and listened. When the young woman finally got him started, the boss told her all about himself, how he'd been railroading ever since he left college, and a lot of things that I'd never even dreamed of. It's curious how a pretty woman can make a man turn himself inside out that way, just for her amusement.

Maisie Ann and I sat on the end of the timber; not too near to be butt-ins, nor so far away that we couldn't hear all that was said. I still had the cigar the boss had given me, and I sure wanted to smoke mighty bad, only I thought it wouldn't look just right—me being the chaperon. Along in the middle of things, Mr. Norcross broke off short and begged the young woman's pardon for boring her with so much shop talk.

"Oh, you're not boring me at all; I like to hear it," she protested. And then: "You have been telling me the story of a man who has done things, Mr. Norcross. It has been my misfortune to have to associate chiefly with men who only play at doing things."

He switched off at that and asked her if she were warm enough, saying that if she were not, he and I would scrap up some sage brush or something and make a fire. She replied that she didn't care for a fire, that the night wasn't at all cold—which it wasn't. Then she showed that she was human, clear down to the tips of her pretty fingers.

"You may smoke if you want to," she told the boss. "I sha'n't mind it in the least."

At that, my little girl turned on me and said, in exactly the same tone: "You may smoke if you want to, Mr. Dodds. I sha'n't mind it in the least." I heard a sort of smothered chuckle from the other end of the timber seat, and the boss lighted his cigar. Then there was more talk, in which it turned out that the young woman and her cousin were to have been met at Portal City by somebody she called "Cousin Basil," but there wouldn't be any scare, because she had written ahead to say that possibly they they might stop over with some friends in one of the apple towns.

Then Mr. Norcross said he would not miss anything by the drop-out but an appointment he had with an old friend, and he guessed that could wait. I listened, thinking maybe he would mention the name of the friend, and after a while he did. The forwarded Portal City telegram the boss had gotten just before he went to dinner in the dining car was from "Uncle John" Chadwick, the Chicago wheat king, and that left me wondering what the mischief Mr. Chadwick was doing away out in the wild and woolly western country where they raise more apples than they do wheat, and more mining stock schemes than they do either.

There was another thing that I listened for, too, but it didn't come. That was some little side mention of the young woman's husband. So far as that under-the-tank talk went, there needn't have been any "Mr. Macrae" at all, and I was puzzled. If she'd been wearing mourning—but she wasn't, so I told myself that she simply couldn't be a widow. Anyway, she was a lot too light-hearted for that.

We had been marooned for nearly an hour when I struck a match and looked at my watch. Mr. Norcross was still doing his best to kill time for the young woman, and was just in the exciting part of another railroad story, telling about a right-of-way fight on the Midland, where we had to smuggle in a few cases of Winchesters and arm the track-layers to keep from being shut out of the only canyon there was by the P. & S. F., when the little girl grabbed my arm and said: "Listen!"

I did, and broke in promptly. "Excuse me," I called to the other two, "but I think there's a train coming."

The boss cut his story short and we all listened. It seemed that I was wrong. The noise we heard was more like an auto running with the cut-out open than a train rumbling.

"What do you make it, Jimmie?" came from the boss' end of the timber.

"Motor car. It's out that way," I said, pointing in the darkness toward the east.

To Be Continued.

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One year, postage prepaid........75c
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We will not, knowingly, accept advertising from a dishonest concern. Our readers are our friends and an advertisement is an introduction of the advertiser into the homes of our friends.

We will not, knowingly, introduce a dishonest advertiser into your TOLEDO WEEKLY BLADE and guarantee his honesty any more than you would knowingly introduce a dishonest person to your bank and guarantee his note.

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THURSDAY, JUNE 23, 1921.

People want prosperity. But they don't want the kind that would start opportunity to knocking at the profiteer's door.

An optimist is a man who doesn't become a pessimist when he is broke.

When the radicals quit finding fault with this well-known country it won't be fit to live in.

Malays greet each other by smelling and rubbing their noses violently. That's no place for a hay fever sufferer.

Lima Beane says the groom takes the bride to be his lawfully wedded wife until she shoots him.

Somewhere between the ankle and the knee is skirt conservatism.

Coxey is still talking about leading an army of unemployed into Washington. Coxey's method of leading is to ride and let his followers walk.

Aping the rich is the easiest way for people of modest means to make monkeys of themselves.

"Is Lloyd George truly great?" it is asked. Certainly not. He is still alive.

As soon as a man reaches a ripe old age he begins to tell how he did it. Rarely does he give credit to the long line of sturdy, clean-living ancestors who bequeathed him a strong physical foundation.

Wish is father to as many thoughts as Reason.

Those people who spend the most time knocking judges and courts usually can be depended upon to want to do something that will require the services of a judge.

William J. Bryan has demonstrated that a man can travel 600,000 miles in the direction of the White House and never arrive.

Keeping out of jail isn't all there is to honesty.

There is no prospect, apparently, of ever getting people to accept taxes as a good joke.

Some people pray for more grace, when what they need is more sense.

Distatorship of the proletariat hits victims in a vulnerable spot—the well known stomach.

This country can remain outside the League of Nations and still be trusted to do the right thing. Europe knows this as well as it knows anything. Uncle Sam hasn't any fighting ambitions.

Lenine isn't particular now. He would let Capital in without asking it to wipe its feet.

Realization that the situation is not just as rosy as we might desire should not be permitted to submerge the fact that Columbia is still the gem of the ocean.

Haywood in Russia: "We have no black-robed judges over here." All white-robed angels?

Add household necessities: Love and patience.

Men yelp for liberty, when what they really want is opportunity for unrestrained meanness.

Filipinos want guaranteed independence. Granted that, they would guarantee to keep Uncle Sam in a stew.

Attention of the fellows who want beer as a medicine is called to the growing popularity of the hypodermic treatment of disease. The only drawback might be their desire to have the doctor use a tire-pump instead of a needle.

Governor Blaine of Wisconsin says no state prohibition enforcement agents shall enter private homes. Home brew is wonderful. It has made Wisconsin homes sacred.

This is a great nation of 48 states. Some are particularly adapted to one thing and some to another, but any one of the 48 can raise hell upon occasion.

Saving Money — the Government's Toughest Job

Suppose that in 1899 a government bureau had been established for working out the best gear for soldiers in the tropics—we had large bodies of troops in the colonies then—and supplying the gear to the army. And suppose that bureau was still in existence, as it probably would be.

The commission which is to examine minutely into the business of Uncle Sam would, some day, get around to the bureau. It would find a bureau head, a corps of assistants to the chief, a great number of clerks, messengers, doorkeepers and officeboys. The appropriation for the office would run, say $300,000 a year. Inquiring into the duties of the bureau it would be learned that while a little work was performed for the garrisons in Porto Rico, Hawaii and the Philippines most of the work consisted of keeping record of moneys spent on salaries, stationery and files—the office in short living by accounting for its outlay on living. The commission, seeing the uselessness of the bureau, would recommend its abolishment.

But the burea chief and his assistants would go immediately to the congressman who brought about their appointments. They would appeal for protection to influential politicians, the state and national party committees. The clerks and messengers and doorkeepers would drum up their share of influence. A voluminous report would be issued to show that this bureau was the one essential bureau of the government and that without it the army would collapse.

This is the sort of thing that the reform commission and congress are up against. It is going to be a fight to consolidate offices, put bureaus out of existence, bouncing superfluous officeholders. Washington is full of dead wood. But in that deadwood are teeming hordes of people who have come to believe that the government owes them a living and not a penny of the taxpayers' money will be saved if these folk can prevent it.

The Tribal Habit

Man has become the partly civilized being that he is by progressive steps. In his first stage he was highly and wholly individualistic. He spent his entire time and all his energies in looking after his own concerns. He was occupied with but three things — all fundamentals. They were food, clothing and shelter. He ate of the fruit of the tree, clothed himself in its leaves and slept beneath its branches at night. His life was simple, ungrouped and unorganized.

In the next stage man gathered into tribes, extremely small. Over and beyond their individual interests they took somewhat into account the interest of the band. But these tribes spent a generous portion of their time in fighting one another. Group by group migration proceeded, colonization began. From the tribal stage our remote fathers moved on to the larger stage of nations and national life.

Now we are observing the signs of a throwback. Especially in large cities a movement that looks like reversion is taking place. Men are going back to the tribal stage. The emphasis on class is getting harder and faster. Groups are withdrawing into their walled cities. The valley of understanding which lies between is unoccupied.

Over on one side we see organized labor and over on the other side the organizations of employers. The walls are built constantly higher. The groups throw stones over one another's defenses. They do not come down out of the cities and meet in the valley.

Grouped in another spot are the Christian Protestant churches and over on the other side of the valley, the Christian Catholic churches. They move on separately toward the same end with fair harmony, but much of the time with a singular want of understanding. So instances might be multiplied.

What this nation needs and what the world needs is a true and thorough interlocking of interests. Groups and tribes should interlock for the purpose of one another's welfare and the welfare of the whole. Man has gone through the tribal stage of his development. Let him not look back.

Understanding is one of the great workable words of the language. An investment in the attempt at understanding pays priceless dividends. Man cannot proceed to better things without it. It is basic.

The Sliding Prices

Are prices pretty near the bottom? A great many people think so. They point to the high level of wages, still high in spite of reductions and concessions. They call attention to the short working day, necessarily checking individual production and making production more costly than it used to be. And then there are the heavy war taxes, the more or less effective price-fixing arrangements prevailing in business, the rise in transportation, shortages actual or threatened in such commodities as oil, the desertion of the farms—and other factors which have their reaction on prices.

Offhand you would say—and particularly when you thought of those enormous war debts—prices could not fall very much farther without reaching hard-pan and could go no farther.

There is another way of studying the price problem. This is historically. Examination of the records reveals the fact that prices have moved in a cycle—going down for 30 years, climbing up for 20 years.

In 1810, the world everywhere was feeling the earth tremors of the Napoleonic wars. Prices soared. They jumped when we got into our own war with Britain in 1812. Thereafter a decline set in, checked once by a terrible crop failure and again by a foolish experiment in national financing. By the time the Mexican war came on, prices were extremely low and the dollar was an impressive coin. During this war prices went skyward. They began to fall as soon as the trouble was over. But the discovery of new sources of gold in California and Australia reversed the movement quickly. Not until about 1859 was the topmost level reached. The Civil war held back the downward movement, but as soon as peace came it set in again, held for only little periods. By 1896 prices had gone to depths which economists assure us were the lowest in our national career. The election of that year was followed by an upward turn, spurted up later by the war with Spain. The World war did not create the complaints against the high cost of living. They were loud and insistent before the Prussians started out to give all mankind instruction in the goosestep.

The high spot of prices was just before business blew up with a bang last year. We have been seeing prices decline jerkily ever since. Where is the bottom? Who knows? There are many indications that the bottom is not far away, and taking into consideration factors which tend to check the decline a very pretty argument can be made out for the theory we'll see no more than a few trifling reductions. But there is that cycle. Is it meaningless? If it isn't, then prices will continue slipping down for about 29 years to come—stayed only now and then by such things as a widespread crop failure, some idiotic tinkering with the currency or a war.

A War Within Labor

The leadership of Samuel Gompers in the American Federation of Labor has been repeatedly attacked. But for 38 years it has withstood all the assaults. In spite of the opposition of the radicals, the disaffection in some of the conservative unions and the apparent necessity for reorganizing the federation it may be doubted if this is the year which will end the captaincy of Gompers.

In the last several months, union labor has experienced body blows. The steel strike was lost. The coal strike did more damage to the strikers than to the coal operators. A shipyard dispute on the Pacific coast was won by the owners. Sections of the press which have been sympathetic to the unions have become either hostile or critical. Gompers persuaded congress to exempt labor from the prohibitions of the anti-trust laws, but the hopes founded upon this privilege have been blasted by the interpretations of the courts. The injunction has been applied more extensively in the last two years than it had been for a decade before. High wages obtained during the war are slipping now. They will probably never return to pre-war levels, but an appreciable amount of the gains will be lost.

Altogether the unions find themselves in an unhappy position. Naturally the discontent in their ranks takes the course of guerilla warfare against the leaders, and particularly against Samuel Gompers. His rivals have never had a better opportunity to supplant him. But none of these rivals measure up to Gompers as a shrewd warrior for the cause. None has his grasp of economic and sociological conditions. None is likely to be able to cause congress to favor labor in its legislation as Gompers has been able.

"MAIN STREET"

BY WALT MASON.

THE "Main Street" boom is dying down—and I won't worry when it's dead—and once again the country town begins to raise its humbled head. Poor country town! The home of hicks, whose souls can't rise above the dust, where all aesthetic games and tricks are looked upon with deep disgust. In gopher towns I've lived and loved, and there I learnt to swat my lyre, and as along Main Street I shoved I saw a whole lot to admire. And there I've known the finest gents, great fellows, large of mind and heart; I wonder why they pitched their tents so far from Culture and from Art? The country town inspires the jokes of specialists in caustic mirth; but there you'll often find the folks who are the salt of this old earth. The country town has many rubes, who on their idle errands trot, and if you only look for boobs, as Lewis did, you'll find a lot. But if you look for t'other kind, strong men who ornament the race, and women gracious and refined, you'll find them, also, in the place. Go, visit now the Hall of Fame, and mark the High Nobs looking down, and figure out how many came from Gopher or some smaller town. The "Main Street" book is not so bad, as twaddle, for the twaddling mob; but as a picture of our grad it is the poorest sort of daub.

Copyright by George Matthew Adams.

Beats "Keep Smiling"

Addressing the Republican National committee, Will H. Hays said:

> "A 7,000,000 plurality is large, but it is not an alibi for the mistakes, negligence or extravagances of misgovernment."

This would be a perfect wall motto for the offices of the government if wall mottoes were read or had any influence.

Jeannette Rankin believes there ought to be 200 women in congress. Two hundred Jeannette Rankins in congress would make a formidable sob squad.

ABE MARTIN

This is th' first time eggs have been cheap enough t' throw since th' Little Trixie Repertoire company played at Melodeon Hall, 11 years ago.

Women allus brag about th' very things ther husbands keep still about.

VARIETIES

Bamboo is used for papermaking in Indo-China.

Hermit crabs inhabit the vacant shells of molluska.

The finest cotton textiles are made from mature cotton.

The upper classes in Japan do not frequent the movies.

No two leaves, even from the same tree, are exactly alike.

Hawks which attack field mice never molest poultry.

California has more than 40,000 acres planted in olives.

The call of a katydid can be heard for a quarter of a mile.

Between 1828 and 1845 Russia used platinum coinage.

About one-half of America's original standing timber remains.

Petrograd is connected with the Caspian and Black seas by canals.

Prior to 1913 the world's entire supply of radium came from Austria.

Beavers do no work for a period of three months or more each summer.

The world's population just before the war was estimated at 1,649,000,000.

Maine attracts more summer visitors than any other state in the union.

Women are permitted to drive motor busses in the streets of Tokio, Japan.

Fawns of reindeer are strong and fleet of foot a few hours after their birth.

In India it is common for a judge to indulge in smoking while on the bench.

Iowa has 208,120 farms, of which nearly one-half are operated by their owners.

Turkish authority has never been actually and fully recognized by Arabs.

Rudyard Kipling has contracted to write seven scenarios for motion pictures.

The congress is without authority to restrict the President in his power of pardon.

The wilder tribes of Bedouins either practice sun worship or have no religion.

Professor Richard Garner learned the meaning of thirty "words used by monkeys."

A London vicar rents the advertising space on his private motor car to tradesmen.

The cost of taking the decennial census in the British isles is estimated at $2,500,000.

The Japanese pick cherry blooms and cure them in salt, using them to make a sort of tea.

In India the person who sneezes while saying his prayers immediately begins them over again.

Black parachutes were used during the world war for dropping spies behind the lines of the enemy at night.

The total number of women workers employed in commercial undertakings in Japan is more than 130,000.

A sign has been discovered in an old tailor shop in Pompeii reading: "Creases ironed in your togas while you wait."

Cowper composed and memorized the whole of his humorous masterpiece, "John Gilpin's Ride," during a sleepless night.

The Chimpanzee and the gorilla are born with brains as large as those of a new-born infant, but they do not develop after birth.

The first woman to be admitted to the bar in China was a former Texas woman, a graduate of the law department of the University of Texas.

When King Edward went to India as prince of Wales in 1875, the cost of the trip, including presents to native princes, totaled more than $1,500,000.

American producers of motion pictures are turning out sufficient films every twelve months to provide the earth with a double girdle of celluloid.

Britain's total national expenditure during the world war—1914 to 1920—actually exceeded that during the two and a quarter centuries between 1688 and 1914.

The Bank of England once planned to replace paper banknotes with thin sheets of aluminum, but could find no process for satisfactorily printing on the aluminum.

The latest use to which glass has been put is in the manufacture of bathtubs of colored glass, which will harmonize with the scheme of decoration used in the bathroom.

Calcutta is said to be the greatest rat exchange in the world, the rodents finding their way to and from vessels that enter that port from all parts of the world.

The ancient Egyptians believed that epidemics were brought by flying serpents, and paid great homage to the ibis, a bird which gave useful service by destroying snakes.

LORD "BINGO BYNG", HERO OF CAMBRAI, IS NEW GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF CANADA

JULIAN HEDWORTH GEORGE LORD BYNG of Vimy is a name of parts; indeed, it is a name of many parts; "Bingo Byng is shorter and much easier to remember. It is as "Bingo Byng" that the Canadians in the "army of the maple leaf" remember him, but it probably will be as Lord Byng, governor general of Canada, that he will be as Lord Byng, governor general of Canada, that he will be called in the future, for the hero of Vimy Ridge and Cambrai was recently named to succeed the duke of Devonshire as the representative of the British crown in the dominion for the next five years.

The name Byng has a snappy sound; the man himself is a snappy sort of person. On the western front he had the reputation for being the strictest disciplinarian in the British army. He it was who made his men polish the backs of their buttons and the nails in their boots, according to the tale. That made him none the less popular, however, for they swore by "Bingo Byng" and were ready to follow him anywhere.

The typical cavalier of tradition, both as to appearance and manner, is the way he is described; large, soldierly, well made, with strong jaws, strong ears, strong walk and peculiarly direct dark blue eyes. H. G. Wells, in "Mr. Britling Sees It Through," drew the character of the efficient Colonel Rendezvous from the model of General Byng, as he was then known.

Won Fame at Cambrai.

The world war, the greatest maker as well as the greatest breaker or men in any age, is responsible for Lord Byng; without it he doubtless would still be just the seventh son of the second earl of Strafford and his profession in life that of an English army officer. But in those first anxious months of the war when the "old contemptibles" made their famous retreat, when the early battles were fought and before the struggles had settled down to the deadlock of trench warfare, the British regular army was practically wiped out; the best officers and men were killed in the opening battles; the British army that remained on the field when the armtistice was signed was a new army that was created after the war was begun. Lord Byng was in and of it.

He arrived in Belgium in October, 1914, in command of the 3d cavalry division and he accompanied the immortal 7th division in the retreat from Antwerp to Ypres. Throughout all the great drama of Ypres, Byng's cavalry division played an important and sometimes decisive part. The building of the new British army gave him his chance; his genius as a strategist was recognized and he was given opportunity to prove himself. His achievements and his reputation grew and grew, until, in the appraisals that came after the war closed, his name was put with those of Plummer, Horne and Rawlinson as the most brilliant of Haig's officers.

Born in September, 1862, Lord Byng comes of a family whose name has figured in English history before now. One Byng, George, Viscount Torrington, was an admiral under the Stuarts. He was of the period when, as Macaulay said, there were sailors and gentlemen in the navy, but the sailors were not gentlemen and the gentlemen were not sailors. He was the Torrington who swayed the allegiance of the fleet from James II and made possible the landing of the prince of Orange unopposed.

Previous to the present Lord Byng of Vimy, the Byng best known in England's annals of war was the unfortunate Admiral John Byng who was shot in 1757 for failing to "do his utmost" to destroy the French fleet under Admiral Galissoniere off Minorca. The case of Admiral John Byng was one that stirred bitter controversy in England; whether the admiral did or did not deserve shooting is aside from the fact that he was shot and a blot placed on the family 'scutcheon, a blot that was obliterated when for the first time in the war the bells of London were ordered rung for the victory General Byng achieved at Cambrai. For under his leadership the British armies hurled back the Teuton horde at "Tadpole Copse" above the Canal du Nord in the spectacular attack of Cambrai. King George for his victory raised his rank from lieutenant general to general, and the world in most part heard about him for the first time.

Then those who asked questions discovered that he was the seventh son of the second earl of Strafford, and a brother of the present earl; that in 1902 he married the only daughter of Sir Richard Moreton, K. C. V. O., Marie Evelyn by name. Further, they learned that Lady Byng is the author of "Barriers," "Anne of the Marshland" and other English novels rather widely known in America, and that the Byng home is Thorpe Hall, Thorpele-Soken, Essex.

When he was 21 years old Lord Byng joined the 10th Royal Hussars, and within a year had started his long and active career of service. He served in the Soudan expedition of 1884, being present at the actions of El Teb and Tamai. He was in South Africa for the Boer war; he distinguished himself in that campaign for his pursuit of De Wet. Of the many actions he was in, his most successful one was on the Vlei River, west of Reitz, where he surprised a Boer commander and captured a 15-pounder, two pompons and many prisoners. When the campaign was ended Lord Byng found himself a colonel.

After the Boer war there were long years of waiting with nothing but routine duties in a peace time army. He had won the queen's medal with six clasps and the king's medal for his South African services, but they were only symbols of action, and it was action itself that he craved. While there was nothing much to do, he did what there was to do, which included commanding the 10th Royal Hussars, with which organization he had begun his army career. He taught at the cavalry school at Netheravon in 1904 and 1905, became a major general in 1909 and for three years commanded various cavalry brigades, and in 1912 went to Egypt where he held a command until the outbreak of the European war.

In May, 1915, General Byng succeeded General Allenby in command of the cavalry corps and the second battle of Ypres found him on familiar ground. He was mentioned in dispatches for bravery and was made a Knight Commander of St. Michael and St. George. Next came the Dardanelles expedition, which he joined in the latter part of 1915, where he had command of the 9th corps. Mention in dispatches, Knight Commander of the Bath and promotion to lieutenant-general were the honors that fell to him for his services in this unfortunate expedition. Then in February, 1916, he returned to France first to command the 17th corps and then the Canadian troops. He proved to be one of the most brilliant corps commanders on the western front. It was under his leadership that the Canadians fought so gallantly at the taking of Courcelotte and in many a desperate action on the Thiepval Ridge and in the Battle of the Somme, and in the storming of Vimy Ridge in April, 1917, on the opening day of the Battle of Arras. At that battle they stormed at one stride four presumably impregnable positions on Vimy Ridge, and wrested from the enemy the key of the plain of Douai.

Thus Lord Byng was already a distinguished officer before he won Cambrai in November, 1917; but Cambrai fixed him in the knowledge of those outside of army circles. Haig had been hammering away at the enemy up in Flanders and by a combination of artillery bombardment and infantry attacks had nibbled into the German line. His action lulled the German into the belief that he was expending all his efforts in Flanders, that he had nothing else with which to attack elsewhere. Down on the Cambrai front the Germans snoozed in their concrete redoubts and whiled away their time in what they believed to be impregnable defenses. Haig knew it, and wanted a surprise attack made there to relieve the pressure he was feeling in Flanders. So he selected General Byng to devise the plan. Byng worked out a plan whereby tanks, cavalry and infantry would co-operate in one great offensive movement. The cavalry that Byng knew so well how to use, but which had found nothing to do during the long deadlock of trench fighting, was brought out. Both Haig and Byng had clung to the idea that before the end of the war it would play an important part in the fighting.

Broke the German Line.

In the silence of the night the huge tanks were brought up, the infantry and cavalry posted. "We expect every tank to do its damnedest" was the order that went along the line from the commander of the tanks. For many long months the only prelude to an attack was the artillery; for hours it would bombard in an effort to destroy the barbed wire entanglements before the infantry ventured forth. But here at Cambrai a surprise was wanted, and the tanks were relied upon for that surprise. At the zero hour, with the tank commander leading in a huge monitor which flew his flag, the tanks charged through the barbed wire entanglements, ripping them apart, mowing them down like so much grass before a scythe. The sleeping, Germans were taken completely by surprise. Too late they signaled for help from the rear. But on came the tanks, their guns working steadily, as a screen of smoke was thrown around them by Byng's orders. On they came over fortified trenches as if they had been only small ditches. By 7:30 o'clock in the morning they had gone through two of the strongest enemy lines of defense. The Germans fought desperately. But through the big gaps made by the tanks rushed up the British infantry with fixed bayonets and hand grenades. The fighting became hand to hand.

Then came the critical moment to the attacking British. Heavy German guns were turned point blank upon the charging tanks. Had tanks and infantry been all there was to the attack it would have been quickly over, but General Byng had planned for the emergency. On came the cavalry, each mounted trooper yelling as he swung his saber in the air, just as in the old days when the fighting was in the open. The cavalry surged through the gaps and charged the artillery, cutting down whole gun crews in the twinkling of an eye. The German line broke. To a depth of five or six miles on a front of thirty miles the British had a clean sweep. They might have ridden miles deeper could they have had the support required. For hours the gaping hole was open in the German's unbreakable lines; so completely taken by surprise was the enemy that he had no reserves within miles with which to stop the gap.

But General Byng lacked support from other commands in the British army. Brilliant victory that it was, it was of no immediate purpose. Capt. Peter E. Wright in his recent book, "At the Supreme War Council," says, "What the dispatches conceal about Cambrai is that the twenty divisions used in the attack between November 20 and November 29 were so handled that the signal success of the first attack could not be exploited. There our troops tore a great open rent in the German line, then as on several other occasions, but with no result, and therefore to no purpose." But that was not General Byng's fault, and while it had no immediate effect, in the long run it was a most valuable victory for the allies. "In a sense", Frank Simonds said, "this victory marks a turning point in the war. It was not properly followed up, which means that Byng did not receive the support which he needed to make his first success permanent. This was because the success outran all expectations and the British army had not the necessary reserves. But Cambrai proved that by restoring the element of surprise, it was possible to break through and that by the use of tanks surprise would be had, since they would take the place of long sustained bombardment in clearing the way for the infantry.

"It was by the use of the lessons of first Cambrai that the allies won the campaign of 1918 and the war. * * * "It was Byng who abolished the long-standing belief that trench lines could not be broken and his discovery was one of the very greatest of the conflict."

That is the record of the man who is coming to Canada to be its governor general for the next five years| Seven years ago he was among the unknowns; at the close of the war the world at large knew him. Military honors have been heaped upon him; Belgium gave him the grand croix de la couronne and the Belgian croix de guerre; Russia bestowed the grand cross of St. Vladimir (with swords), and France made him a grand officer of the legion of honor. And now England, in addition to other honors she has given him, calls him to the high office of the governor generalship of the dominion.

JUST FOLKS

BY EDGAR A. GUEST

The Laughing Boy

Always seeing the funny side,
That's the glorious way of him.
Rollin' his head, with his mouth stretched wide,
As quick to laugh as a duck to swim;
Whatever you say or whatever you do,
He'll answer you back with a chuckle or two.

Laughing from mornin' till night, it seems,
Just chock full of the gift o' fun,
An' the angels send him their comic dreams
So's he can grin for 'em every one,
An' his grandma says when he laughs her down,
He's the disrespectfullest boy in town.

Laughed at the prayer that the preacher spoke
The night Ma asked him to come for tea;
Seemed to think it was all a joke,
An' he actually winked his eye at me.
His ears are keen an' his mind is quick
And his grin is ready for every trick.

"What'll we do?" says Ma to me,
"With a boy like that who won't behave?"
An' I answer back: "We'll let him be.
Old folks' faces are far too grave,
An' it's good for us all to have the joy
An' the rollickin' mirth of a laughin' boy."

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NEWS FROM CAPITAL

What Congress Is Doing

SECRETARY of State Hughes will not yield to Japan's proposals for settlement of the Yap island dispute, but will insist on a settlement of the whole mandate question, including Yap, by the allied powers.

No more money or supplies are needed in Pueblo, Secretary of War Weeks announced, relief already sent to aid flood sufferers being more than adequate.

Secretary of Labor Davis is working out a plan which he believes will prevent nine-tenths of the labor strikes in the country.

The conference on the naval appropriations bill came to a deadlock when the house conferes walked out, refusing to yield on the addition of $98,000,000 by the senate.

A limited embargo on imports of dyes probably will be included in the permanent tariff bill in spite of strong opposition.

American markets must have a hand in the financing in connection with German readjustments, according to the monthly bulletin of the federal reserve board.

A committee to work out detailed plans for the development of a grain warehousing scheme was appointed at a conference held under the auspices of Secretary of Commerce Hoover and Secretary of Agriculture Wallace.

Republican members of the Minnesota congressional delegation visited President Harding to protest against the proposed duty on lumber.

President urges commission to get law passed authorizing reallocation and systematizing of present confused government departments, agencies and bureaus.

Missionaries to evangelize the Haitians, and American courts martial instead of civil courts to try any Haitians accused of instigating disorder, bloodshed, or rebellion, were authorized in orders issued by Secretary of the Navy Denby.

By a vote of 305 to 61 the house passed the Porter resolution declaring the war with Germany and Austria terminated. The senate resolution having provided for the repeal of the declaration of war, to which the house objected, a conference committee will now seek to harmonize the position of the two houses.

Secretary of War Weeks has written to the governors of states explaining his plans for organization of the reserves and asking for their co-operation and support.

The senate interoceanic canals committee made a favorable report on the Borah bill providing for the free passage through the Panama canal of all American vessels engaged in coastwise trade.

Indorsement of the packer, grain exchange and coal regulation bills by cabinet members is believed to indicate that President Harding will approve the measures and defend them as in harmony with his pronouncement for "less government in business."

Insurgency has broken out in Republican ranks over the permanent tariff bill, Representive Young of the ways and means committee preparing to attack the rates of duty as too high.

The railroads reported a decline of net income for April to slightly more than 2 per cent on the investment, compared with the 5½ per cent the increased rates were designed to produce.

President Harding urged all young men who can do so to enter the forthcoming series of military training camps which he hopes will train eventually 100,000 men a year for national defense.

Coal industry drives against the Frelinghuysen coal stabilization bills.

President and cabinet declare war on propaganda by bureau chiefs against reorganization of departments.

Senators Fernald of Maine, and Brandegee of Connecticut, assailed the meat packer control bill in the senate.

President Harding discussed tariff prospects with Chairman Fordney of the house ways and means committee.

WAIT A MINUTE

BY HOWARD P. WARWICK

Uncle Henry says: "A widower first begins to miss his wife when his shirts begins to miss their buttons."

There are three classes of people in this country—those who own sedans, those who possess touring cars and those who walk.

Life's Discomforts.

Seeing strangers smile at you and trying to find the reason.

It's hard to tell whether the reason for new houses having so many windows is to allow more light to enter or to enable passersby to see the floor lamps.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

To Cure Sunburn—Necks, arms and knees that have been sunburned are painful and unsightly. To cure, rub the afflicted parts with lye. It will eat the sunburned skin to the bone. Graft on new skin. Best way to avoid sunburn is to keep in the shade.

To Cure Hay Fever—This affliction is caused by pollen entering the nose and irritating delicate membrane therein. To get rid of it enter some dark closet where there is no pollen in the air, take a long breath and then stop breathing the remainder of the day. Seal up nostrils with paraffine or chewing gum. Repeat every morning. Of course it will be difficult to live without breathing, but you won't have hay fever.

FAMOUS LETTERS.

Letter of advice from a backyard gardener to a friend who wants to raise a garden next year..

Dear Ed:

You ask me for advice on raising a garden in the backyard. Now is the right time to get advice for when it's time to spade the garden you will have forgotten all about it. I had a wonderful garden on paper last February. It never rained too much on it; the sun never scorched it and every seed came up. But on the ground the garden did not do so well.

First of all make a plan of your garden. After you have labored with pencil and rule throw away the plan and follow your inclinations. By spading and hoeing in the garden during your working hours and doing your regular work and healing up the blisters in your spare hours you should have a real garden.

I planted my garden early this Spring so the frost would have a chance to nip it. Frostbitten plants look so thrifty the next morning when the sun comes out. They almost make your mouth water. Spading is the hardest garden work. When I spaded I thought the fellow who sold me the lot must have cheated himself. He called it a lot but while I was spading away I thought it was a ranch.

I studied the pictures in a seed catalogue and planted every vegetable that looked attractive and received the approval of my wife. She objected to endive and carrots, but I planted them in spite of her protests. She detests them. So do I, but I wanted to show some authority. Some of the seeds I buried are still lying peacefully in their graves. A few defied nature and thrust forth tender shoots. But the chickens were waiting for them. Of course the relentless radishes grew and grew. But while they were growing the worms at their roots were fattening themselves. A radish worm is the most intelligent of the worm family. No matter where you plant a radish this worm will find it and call all his relatives over to hold a family picnic.

A fellow who possesses a garden always has something to do because there never is a time when some part of it doesn't need hoeing. The greatest benefit I derive from mine is that I have an excuse for not helping my wife wash the supper dishes. I can always find something to hoe when it's dishwashing time.

Yes, Ed, now is the time to think of next year's garden. Your thoughts will be a huge success but not the garden. Plan your garden early. It's not such a hard job as spading and hoeing it. Of course planning won't put fresh vegetables on the table, but it's no certainty that planting and hoeing will do this either. There's many a slip 'twixt the seed and the mouth. About 999 slips, in fact. It's wonderful to be able to go out and pick fresh vegetables for the table but to do it you have to pick the weeds, too. A garden gives you food and develops muscles, perspiration and backache.

Yours as ever,
JOHN.

COMRADES OF PERIL

By Randall Parrish

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Continued From Last Week

She had never released her grasp of his hand; now it tightened.

"Night before last; you—you never knew it before?"

"Certainly not."

"You didn't marry me be—because I had all this money?"

Shelby laughed lightly.

"Lord, no; I never suspected you had five cents."

"And—and," she went on earnestly, "you—you followed after me, hurt as you was, never knowing about all this—just—because it was me?"

"That's sure right; leastwise until I struck this outfit over on Dragoon Creek, and I can't say that I cared a damn about the money at all; only it gave me a notion of what was up. I'd come just the same; you can bet your life on that."

"Oh, I am glad you said so!"

"Well, I couldn't say no other thing," he protested; "you an' I are married, you know. I don't reckon you realize it anymore than I do, but I ain't never been the kind of a man to go back on my wife. Sure, I'd a come after you till hell froze over; I didn't have no other thought, once I got my senses back."

"And you—you actually don't care for the money?"

"Care for it! Little girl, I ain't given it a thought. Them Churchill's is welcome to every red cent of it as far as I'm concerned, but I'll be hanged if they get you along with the boodle, while I can stand up and fight. That's what I'm here for—you!"

"Me? You care for me?"

"Well, I reckon I must. Leastwise there don't no wild-eyed canary come singin' around without my takin' a shot at him. I don't exactly state that if you wanted to skip I'd go through hell's fire to stop you, but no measly cowpunch is goin' to rap me over the head an' run you off without my takin' a hand. Long as you'se my wife, I'm your husband, ain't I?"

"Yes," she said, rather wearily, "I understand."

Her glance was toward the open door into the other room, and she semed anxious to change the topic.

"What—what happened out there last night? do you know? There was fighting, and a shot fired. I am sure I heard a cry, as though someone was hurt, and then after that everything was silent."

"There was a fight," he answered, "and it cost the lives of two men—one white, the other Indian. I found them gripped in each other's arms there on the floor, both dead."

"Both dead! Two of them out there. How horrible! Who are they?"

"One must have been your guard."

"Yes, the Indian; but the other?"

"A ruffian named Slagin; he was one of the fellows I overheard talking about your case. He must have known that Macklin left you here alone last night, and came to see you for some purpose. He must have encountered the Indian unexpectedly, and the two went into the death grapple."

"And—and both were killed?"

"Yes; the red was shot, and the white choked to death. It was a game fight all right. I couldn't pry the fellows apart."

"And they are there now?"

"Not in sight—no; I rolled the bodies back under a bench out of sight, and threw an old blanket over them. Now see here, Olga," he went on earnestly, "we've got to get out of here before anyone comes. I know a place where we can hide, and a trail that leads up from this Hole; but the first thing to do is to get safely away before Macklin gets back. You will go with me?"

"Of course; but do you dare make the attempt by daylight?"

"I don't dare anything else. Every minute we waste here adds to our danger. We will go back the same way I came, crawling through the weeds, and crouching behind the bank of a creek. Once we cover a hundred yards we are safe enough. You have nothing to take with you?"

She shook her head; then suddenly she lifted her eyes again, and lookd him directly in the face.

"Tom Shelby," she asked impetuously, "is what you said actually true—that you are just doing this because you have got to, being my husband?"

He stared at her, surprised, and confused by so direct a question.

"Sure; that's what I ought to do, ain't it? But maybe you don't exactly sabe what I mean. I—I reckon I've got to thinkin' a lot about you lately; since that galoot took you away I mean; and—and well, I'm damned glad you are my wife," he broke forth desperately. "That's honest how I feel about it."

The clear eyes watching him smiled, and she stretched out her hand.

"You are sure then it is not just a duty. You really want me to go with you?"

"I ain't much good telling these things, but that's what I want. I reckon there ain't no world big enough to keep me from huntin' you up—God! did you hear that?"

It was the harsh voice of a man singing, a voice never to be mistaken, the marvelous voice of Joe Macklin.

CHAPTER XXI.

A Shot in the Dark.

She stood clutching him tightly both staring in startled fear out through the open door into the dim light of the front room. There could be no doubt of who was approaching the cabin, and there was no possible way of escape. The whole situation flashed through Shelby's mind—if Macklin was alone he could handle him; yet there was danger that the man might shoot, and the report be overheard by others. Then, again he might not be alone. It was better to make sure first, and then act. But how? A possibility occurred to him—it was dark within that second room; he could slip back into the corner, and remain concealed; perhaps the fellow would talk, would reveal his plans; at least, once at his ease, he could be made the victim of surprise. But would Olga play the part necessary?

"Can you act?" he whispered hastily. "We must fool that fellow."

"Act! I will try. How do you mean? What am I to do?"

"Make him talk. Let him think you are all right; above all keep him from suspicioning that I am either here, or even alive."

"But how can I?" breathlessly, "with the door unbarred and those dead men? He will know something has gone wrong."

"Tell him they fought and killed each other, but that first they unbarred the door. You found them there, and dragged the bodies under the bench. You dared not go away; you were afraid—make up some story. Here he is now!"

He left her, frightened and dismayed by this sudden emergency, and sprang back into the darkest corner, crouched against the log wall. Slagin's revolver in his hand, Shelby was willing enough to fight it out, eager indeed to come to grips with the fellow, but perhaps there might be a better way—one which would make clear their future. If she could only induce him to reveal his plans, gain his confidence. He could see here there in the dim light bending forward and listening, a slender girlish figure. Then the outer door crashed open, letting in a flood of light from without, and a step sounded heavily on the floor. The young woman straightened up, the clear profile of her face revealed. Somehow Shelby knew she had braced herself for the contest. Macklin must have stopped just within the door, staring about him in uncertainty.

"What the hell is up here?" he burst forth angrily, confused by the gloom. "Sam, where are you anyway?"

"Who is Sam?" she asked quietly, and taking a step forward. "Is that the name of the Indian you left on guard?"

He gazed at her open-mouthed, for the moment too astonished to even find speech. Her presence, but more still her calmness, seemed to fairly paralyze his faculties.

"What!" he stammered finally, "why, what are you doing out here? Who opened that door? Where is the damned red snake anyway?"

"I do not know very much more than you do," she replied quietly. "There was a fight out here some time during the night, and the bar across the door was knocked down."

"A fight! who were they?"

"A white man and the guard. They were both killed. The bodies are there beneath that bench."

"Both—both killed?" he seemed unable to grasp the fact. "Who was the white man?"

"I do not know."

"And you did not even run away? did not try to escape?"

"Where could I go?" she asked. "What was there for me to do but wait for your return?"

"Well, if this don't beat hell!" he exclaimed. "Why, I thought you was afraid of me, and—and you said you would have something interesting to tell me when you got back."

Macklin laughed, evidently relieved. She had spoken as a child might whose curiosity had been aroused. No doubt she appeared to the fellow suddenly in a new light.

"Oh, I see, my girl; you've been thinking this over, have you, and decided I might not be quite so bad after all. I thought maybe you'd get over that tantrum after awhile, fer shucks! I knew that feller Shelby was nothin' to you. You just married him ter git away from Ponca—didn't yer?"

"Yes," she admitted, "that was about all."

"So, now he's dead he don't cut no ice anymore."

"But are you sure he's dead?"

"Sure?" sneeringly, "I don't know how I could be no surer. I turned the cuss over, an' he was cold then. You don't need worry none about that. Wait a minute till I see who the guy was what tried to break in here."

She had advanced into the outer room, and Shelby edged cautiously along the wall to get as closely behind as possible without exposing himself. He could hear Macklin cross the room, and jerk the blanket from off the bodies. The fellow gave utterance to an oath of astonishment at the sight revealed.

"My God! did you ever see anything like that? Locked together like two stags. Hell! Sam was shot, but he got the white guy even after he was dead. Damn me, if it ain't Hank Slagin! Now, what the hell does that mean? I reckon Hanley sent the galoot in here. That comes from spillin' things when yer drunk. Say, that guy didn't say nothin' to you, did he?"

"I never saw him."

"But the bar was taken down."

"It must have been knocked down during the fight. I didn't know the door was open until later."

"Then that's all right; only you an' I have got to get out of here. I'll tell you about it as quick as I can. I didn't go to Gerlasche; that's why I'm back here so soon, an' it's darn lucky I come. It's plain enough Hanley's got his eyes on you, an' will doublecross me if he once gits a chance."

"What is it you mean? I do not understand."

"Naturally yer don't, seein' I ain't told yer nothin'. But now that I know yer ain't pining away over that feller Shelby, I reckon the sensible thing fer me to do is ter talk straight. There's goin' ter be hell to pay in this valley before long, and the sooner we get out o' here the better. I run across a soldier 'bout half way ter Gerlasche, an' he give me a pointer that made me wheel about, an' ride back. He was carryin' dispatches."

"The Indian outbreak?"

"Sure; the troops got in, an' rounded most of the Sioux up. They had a fight at Wounded Knee, over yonder, an' licked hell out of the reds. Some of 'em got away though, an' come trailin' west—mostly young ones, I reckon, an' now they are sendin' cavalry out ter ride 'em down. That's what he was after, a bunch to come scoutin' in through here."

"Here? Wolves' Hole?"

"Mor'n likely; he didn't say nothin' 'bout that. But they're mighty liable ter call. Some of those soldier guys must know this place, an' the valley is full of reds right now ahidin' out. There is goin' to be one hell of a fight if a bunch of them soldiers ever drop in here; believe me, I'm fer gittin' out, while the goin's good. That's what I came back for—to get you, and skip."

"To—to get me?"

"Of course. I'll tell yer about it now, an' you'll go all right. I thought maybe you wouldn't the way you acted before, but now you seem to have got some sense. That's what I like in a girl. I reckon you never thought I run off with you 'cause I loved you?"

"No—you—you loved me?"

"That's the way of it. I saw you long before that funeral down to Ponca; but this guy Shelby horned in 'fore I was ready to act. Then I got a chance to go out 'long with him to herd steers," he laughed scornfully. "But just the same I knew how things was; I could see that plain enough ridin' along behind. You didn't care nothin' for him, not a tinker's damn. So I says to myself, then, I'll have her; I'll take her whether she wants me or not. Long as she don't love him, I'll make her love me—see? Course I didn't aim to do no killing; that was just an accident like, an' I did not do it nohow. It was Sam here who got gay, and beaned Shelby. All I told him to do was to knock the fellow out, so we'd get a good start on the trail."

"But what would you do with me, if—if he had been alive?"

"There ain't no use discussin' that, fer he ain't alive. It's what I want ter do now that counts. Maybe I had a plan then, an' maybe I didn't. But now I got it all planned up proper. I'm goin' ter marry you. An' that goes whether ye're willin' or not, I ain't even askin' you."

The expression of her face must have brought the fellow a realization that perhaps he was going altogether too fast, for he broke in with an explanation.

"See here now, don't get huffy. I ain't no western rough-neck for you to be ashamed of. I belong down East in ol' Virginia, an' we've got money to burn. That's straight goods. My real name ain't Macklin at all; it's Churchill. You'll have things mighty soft after you marry me; a darn sight different from that Cottonwood ranch. Anyhow, young lady, I mean business, an' just as soon as Indian Joe gets down here with some horses, we're goin' ter start."

"For where?" her voice trembling in spite of every effort at self-control.

"To Gerlasche first; there's a preacher there, an' then on to God's country just as fast as the train will take us. That's my program, an' let me tell you, I'll be dam glad ter git away from Injuns, Mexs, an' the rest o' this rotten outfit. No, you wait; that will be Indian Joe comin' now."

The door between the two rooms had closed partially, yielding doubtless to some faint draught of air, so that Shelby ventured to survey the scene through the narrow crack near the hinges. Matters were becoming so complicated he was at his wits end. This sudden resolve of Macklin to immediately flee the valley, and take Olga along with him, overturned his every hope of their escape. He had delayed too long, and, perhaps, it had been a mistake to advise the girl to thus appear friendly to this brute. The egotism of the fellow had at once taken everything for granted. Now, instead of being confronted by the Kid alone, he must also face Laud, if he would prevent her being carried away the second time. The situation had become desperate.

He could see the girl standing pressed close to the wall, the light from the broken window on her face, her eyes anxiously watchful of the movements of Macklin, who had turned and was fronting the outer door, one hand resting in readiness on the butt of his "45." Then that opening was shadowed, and the bulky figure of the squaw-man suddenly appeared. He stopped on the threshold blinking into the gloom, barely able to distinguish for a moment the outlines of the two. His first utterance was full of ill-humor.

"Well, I got your message, and am here," he said roughly. "What the hell is up, Macklin?"

"Everything is, from all I hear," was the short reply. "Your Indians are licked already, ain't they?"

"Yes; I expected that; I told them how it would be."

"To be sure you did, but you never thought every runaway buck would make for this Hole. But they have; and you know what that means, I reckon. They will be smoked out sooner or later. Do you want to stay, and be smoked out with 'em?"

Laud gave utterance to an oath, but otherwise did not speak. Macklin gave him little opportunity.

"No, I'm for getting out of here now—tonight, Joe. I don't intend being caught in this net; an' you are a damned fool if you don't feel in the same way. There is a chance 'now to make it, but tomorrow may be too late. How about your cattle?"

"I sent them into the Bad Lands."

Macklin laughed.

"That proves what you think about it. All right then; we'll ride out together. Got three horses out there?"

"Yes, and a pack; that's what the Indian told me to bring. The woman going along?"

"Sure she is. Hell, we've fixed things all up. We're goin' to get married over at Gerlasche. I'm aimin' ter take you along for best man."

Laud evidenced his surprise and incredulity with a grunt, and a swift glance at the silent girl, shrinking back against the wall.

"What about Pancha?" he asked dryly.

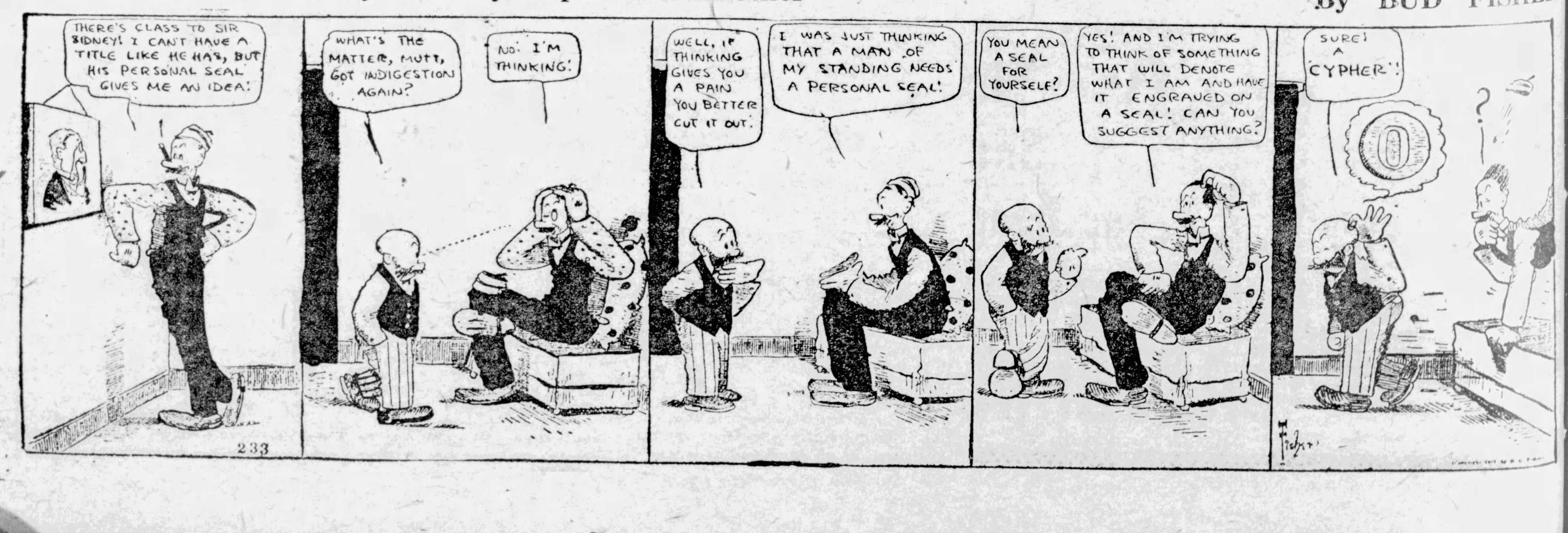
"That little devil! Pooh! when she hears about it, I'll be east of the Missouri. She's all right for a Mex, but this time I mean business, Joe. Don't you forget it, I'm playin' for big stakes, an' there don't no Pancha stand in my way. What's the matter with you?"

To Be Continued.

In a recent speech in the British house of commons one of the members, declared that he had once been a tramp and frequently had been obliged to sleep in the workhouse.

MUTT AND JEFF—Merely One Guy's Opinion of Another

By "BUD" FISHER


THERE'S CLASS TO SIR SIDNEY! I CAN'T HAVE A TITLE LIKE HE HAS, BUT HIS PERSONAL SEAL GIVES ME AN IDEA!
WHAT'S THE MATTER, MUTT, GOT INDIGESTION AGAIN?
NO! I'M THINKING!
WELL, IF THINKING GIVES YOU A PAIN YOU BETTER CUT IT OUT!
I WAS JUST THINKING THAT A MAN OF MY STANDING NEEDS A PERSONAL SEAL!
YOU MEAN A SEAL FOR YOURSELF?
YES! AND I'M TRYING TO THINK OF SOMETHING THAT WILL DENOTE WHAT I AM AND HAVE IT ENGRAVED ON A SEAL! CAN YOU SUGGEST ANYTHING?
SURE! A 'CYPHER'!
0
233
Fisher

Questions and Answers

Rule 1—Your real name and post-office address must be on the sheet with the question. Initials will not do. 2. Ask only one question; that is, there may be several questions on the same subject, but no different subject. 3. This department will not give the address of any person or firm, nor answer as to the reliability of any person or firm not tell where you can buy anything—nothing in the way of free advertising. 4. We reserve the right to decline to answer any question not of general interest to a majority of our readers. We will not answer any question involving dogma or doctrine or Biblical interpretations; no prices of old coins or stamps; no arithmetical or grammatical questions.

Island of Yap

Please tell me something in this department about the island of Yap.—E. R. B., Royalton, Va., and E. E. F., Goshen, Ore.

Yap is one of the Caroline islands in the Pacific ocean, its area being 79 square miles and its population over 7,000. It was discovered by the Portuguese in 1527 and held by them for more than 150 years, until Spain obtained possession. After the Spanish war Spain sold the island to Germany for about $3,250,000. When Japan entered the war on the side of the allies the entente nations agreed to give Japan all the German islands in the North Pacific in case Germany was defeated.

The Yap people are similar to the rest of the South Sea islanders in their peculiar ways and customs. They use stones for money.

The Yap question is one of cable rights. Japan has grounded the cable there which connects with Guam. When the cable between Guam and Manila is out of commission, as is sometimes the case because of the great depth in which it is laid, messages have to be delayed until traffic on the Manila cable is restored. If Japan would allow the Yap cable to operate, messages could be relayed from Yap to Guam and then direct to Shanghai over a cable which was laid by Germany in 1905 and is now controlled by Japan. This country wants Yap established as an independent cable base.

1920 Pension

I would like to know the provisions of the pension act of May 1, 1920.—J. W. T., Spartanburg, S. C.

Here is what is provided for by the pension act that went into effect on May 1, 1920: Any person who served 90 days or more in the army, navy or marine corps of the United States during the Civil war, and who has been honorably discharged, or who, having served less than 90 days, was discharged for a disability incurred in service in line of duty, may be entitled to a pension at the rate of $50 a month from the date of filing a valid declaration.

A rate of $72 per month is provided for any person who served as above and who is now, or hereafter may become, by reason of age and physical or mental disability, helpless or blind, or so nearly helpless or blind as to require the regular personal aid and attendance of another person, pension to commence from the date of the certificate of medical examination by a board of surgeons, establishing the existence of the requisite condition of disability, after May 1, 1920, the date of approval of the act. This act also provides for increased rates for specific disabilities.

Under the provisions of this act the widow of any person who served in the army, navy or marine corps during the Civil war for 90 days or more, and was honorably discharged, or regardless of the length of service was discharged for or died in service of a disability incurred in the service in line of duty, may be entitled to pension, without regard to her financial condition, provided she was married to him prior to June 27, 1905. The rate of pension is $30 a month, and $6 additional for each of his children under 16 years of age. Pension, if allowed, commences from the date of filing a valid declaration in the bureau.

Canadian Officials

Please give me the names of the executives of Canadian provinces.—E. H. Y., Pratts Fork, Ohio.

Here are the names of the lieutenant governors of the provinces of Canada:

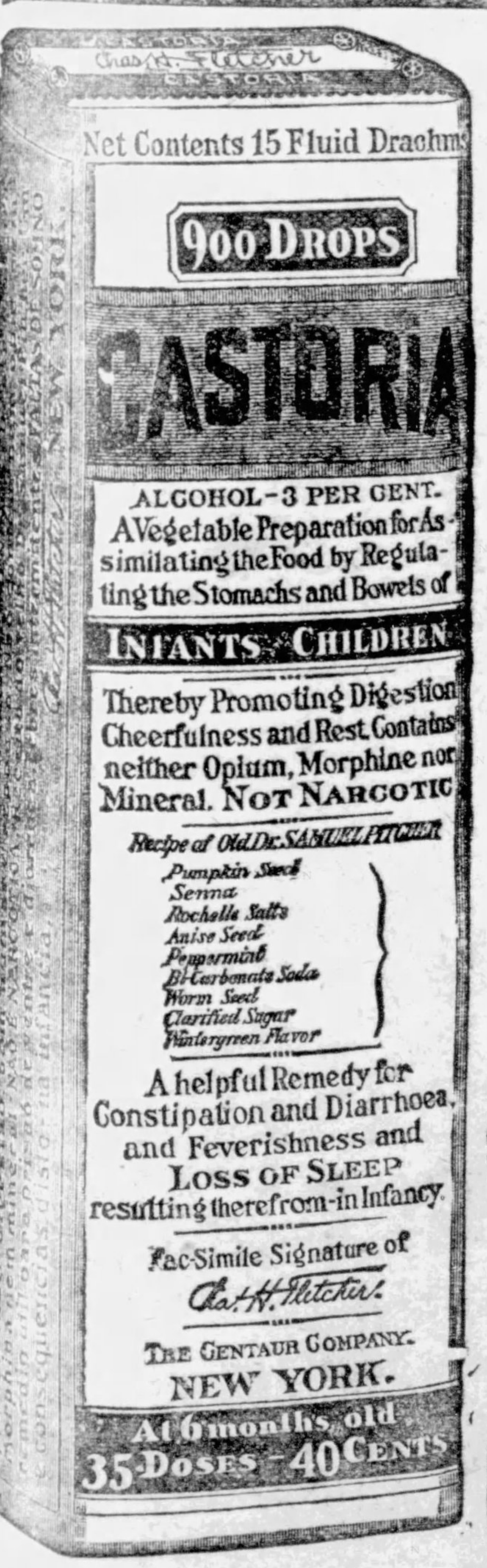
Ontario, L. H. Clarke; Quebec, Right Hon. Sir Charles Fitzpatrick; New Brunswick, William Pugsley; Nova Scotia, McCullum Grant; British Columbia, Colonel E. G. Prior; Prince Edward Island, Murdock McKinnon; Manitoba, Sir James Albert Manning Aikins; Alberta, Robert George Brett; Saskatchewan, Richard Stuart Lake.

JAPAN FRIENDLY TO U. S. AMBASSADOR TELLS LONDON

On the occasion of a lecture on the subject of Japan at the National Liberty club in London, Baron Gonsuke Hayashi, the Japanese ambassador to Great Britain on being asked what Japan's attitude would be in the event of President Harding proposing a conference for a reduction in armaments, replied that he did not doubt that Japan's reply would be favorable.

The ambassador added that the American and Japanese interests were becoming more and more identified in the realms of trade and that the likelihood was growing less and less for any real differences between the two countries.

The feeling in Japan toward the United States, the ambassador said was very friendly and it was the very last idea in his country that there should be any quarrel with the United States.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American Legion News and Views

A SUB-COMMITTEE composed of Senators McCumber, Sutherland and Walsh (Mass.), the finance committee of the senate, reported favorably on the soldiers' bonus bill to the entire finance committee. They also recommended that the whole finance committee report the bill favorably to the senate at once, and ask that it be acted on before the general finance tariff and other similar legislation is taken up. Their report was not made public at once because of the absence of Senator Penrose, but it is known that the three members of the sub-committee were of the opinion that the bonus can be paid by the United States treasury, if the treasury collects the interest on the debts owed to us by our allies, and later collects all or part of the principal.

This would mean payments spread over a number of years. The senators hope this will come about by ex-service men selecting the "adjusted service certificate," or, as it is often called, the "paid-up insurance policy," in place of the straight cash bonus.

Two hundred and six war brides of former members of the American forces in Germany arrived in New York recently on the army transport Cambria. And with them came 90 big-eyed, red-cheeked American war babies who had never seen their own country. For all of these wives and the babies are American citizens now.

The husbands of most of the brides accompanied them and will be discharged soon. The girls are from Germany, Belgium, Italy, Austria, Serbia, Czecho-Slovakia, Jugo-Slavia, Russia, Poland and England. They were gathered together in Coblence for the trip home.

When the Cambria docked the brides and the babies were taken in hand by the Red Cross and sent to a hotel, where they will await their husbands. And a real jollification followed when they realized they were at last in America.

In addition to its happy cargo of the war brides and babies the Cambria brought back flag-draped caskets of 1,525 American soldiers of seven divisions.

The Iowa Federation of Labor has gone on record unanimously as indorsing the American Legion and leaders of the labor organization will be among the principal speakers at the Iowa Legion convention in Spirit Lake next Fall, according to department headquarters of the organization.

Indications are that "slacker lists" not sent out by the war department are being published in some parts of the country. According to an announcement, complaints have been received regarding men whose names were said to have been included in the official lists. Investigation of these cases by the war department has disclosed that no such names were included in the official lists thus far released by the department, thus indicating the probability that lists, purporting to be official, have been published without being released by the adjutant general.

A particular case of this nature has come to the department's attention, according to the statement, wherein a list sent out by the department, as confidential information, to be checked, was unofficially released for publication, whereas but very few of the names on the list would have been actually published, because of the elimination of the balance as the result of the numerous checks to which the list was subsequently subjected.

What is believed to be an attempt to discredit the New York state bonus for veterans of the World war was made recently when three large banking syndicates announced they would make no bid on the $10,000,000 bonus bonds to be offered for sale. This action was taken, it was announced, on the advice of their attorneys. They claim serious doubt has been raised concerning the constitutionality of the bonds.

That part of the state constitution in which the problem is said to lie is section 1, article 7, which says, "The credit of the state shall not in any manner be given or loaned to or in aid of any individual, association or corporation." Attorneys for the bankers say that until this section is cleared up, either by amendment or by decision of the supreme court with relation to the soldier's bonus bonds, the validity of the bonds might at some subsequent date be successfully attacked in court.

The green moray is the largest of eels and sometimes reaches the length of 11 feet.

In four of the Mexican states the law prohibits any one from taking the place of an employe on strike.

FASHIONS BY MARTHA HOLDEN

HERE they are just as they promised—still together, still happy after a whole week. This is their last afternoon, however, that is why they look so wistful. Miss 1015 is so absent minded that she holds her parasol over Miss 1025 who is speaking with exaggerated thanks for such kindness.

Miss 1015 is not wearing cretonne made from the same piece as the porch swing or the boudoir draperies. It is a fashionable material, a cross between cretonne and bath-toweling and has gained rapid favor since making its first appearance.

If Miss 1025 had powdered her hair and added hoops to her skirt and a frill at the elbow, she would be a perfect Colonial lady. She has high aspirations, for she expects to marry a merchant. You know how we guessed—"richman, poorman, beggerman," etc.

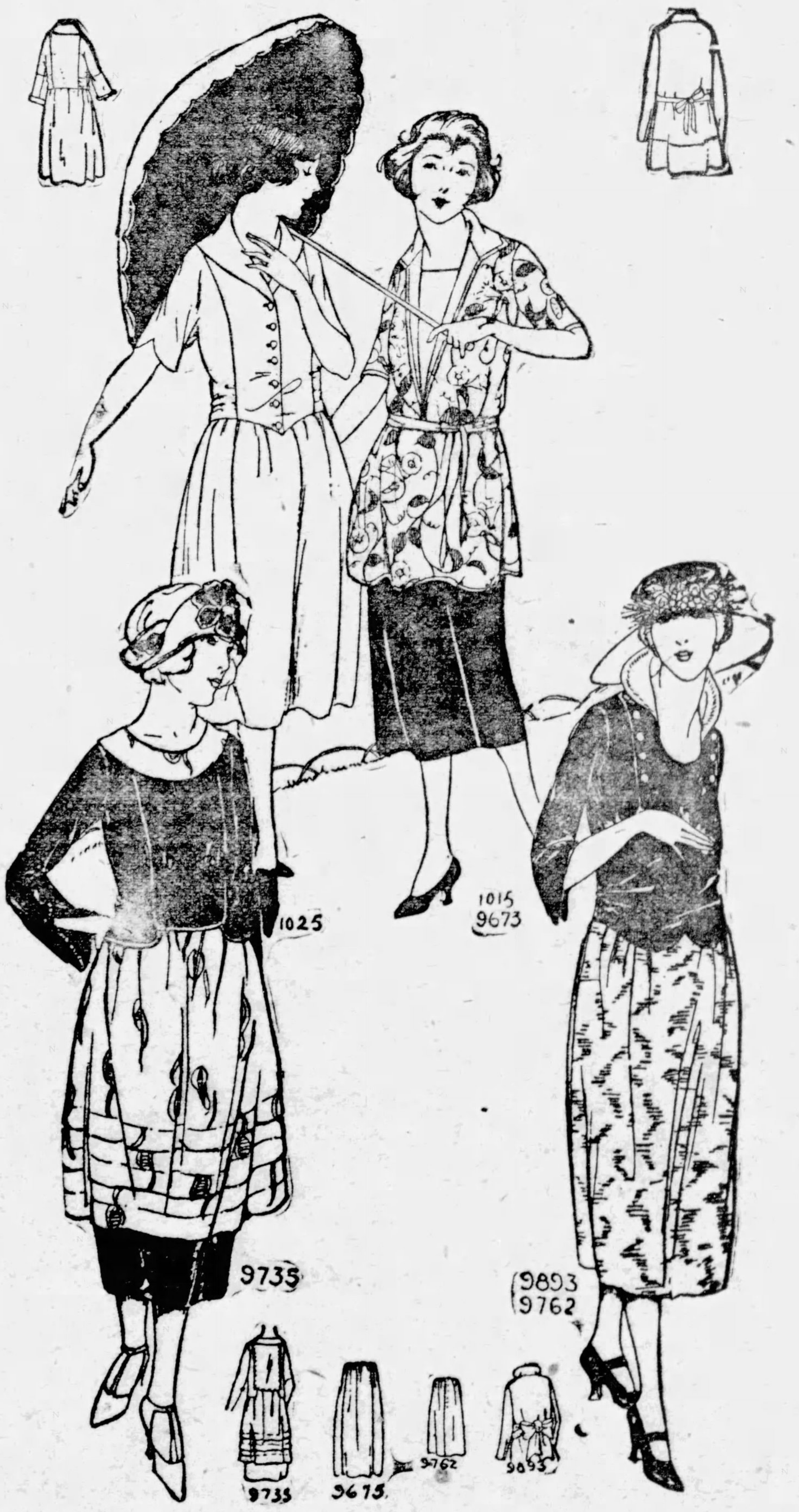
Foulard has won Miss 9735. She knows it is practical and invaluable for the kind of wear she will give it. The coy little hat, smart and attractive, keeps us guessing whether or not the hair is fashionably bobbed or merely tucked under. The girls breathe deeply before taking the fatal step—snip go the shears and the long curly locks fall forever. However, they do not seem to regret it for it is a sensible and becoming style and even though it is occasionally scoffed at, it wins many more devotees every day.

The silk skirt No. 9762 is invaluable for summer wear, whether worn with sweaters, sport coats or quaint blouses (pronounced "blooze") such as No. 9893. Eyes, where art thou? Hiding under the drooping brim of that "fetching" hat?

We hope these four sweet girls will think of something besides clothes and yet as Martha looks back over her houseparty days she must admit that the pink dress that Gladys wore and the white hat that Florence wore are among the landmarks in her memory of the happiest time of her girlhood.

Importations are arriving for Fall wear now that the days are roastin' hot—! In the Wholesale Milliner's felt and douvetyn hats are piled in tiers along their show tables. Have a care about planning the Fall wardrobe. Fashion's whims and fancies are fickle and any day she may change her mind about the daring shortness of the skirts, now that they are no longer creating any special furor. Ankle length would not surprise us nor choking high collars. But we have one satisfaction if we do not like what Fashion dictates we don't have to follow her. On the whole she is more than good to us and we know what a comfortable and "smug" feeling we have when we step forth well groomed and up-to-the-minute.

Only don't forget to keep the hair always clean, neat and natural, and the nails immaculate and the shoes well shined and the heels straight. These details are most important for without their proper attention and care one may be gowned in the finest imported creation and still look dowdy, but if their appearance is flawless, the plainest and cheapest dress will reign unquestioned.



No. 1025—Ladies' Dress—Cut in sizes 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 4⅝ yards 36-inch material.

No. 1015—Ladies' and Misses' Blouse—Cut in sizes 34 to 44 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 2¼ yards 36-inch material with ⅝ yard 27-inch contrasting.

No. 9673—Ladies' Skirt—Cut in sizes 26 to 32 inches waist measure. Size 26 requires 2¼ yards 36-inch material.

No. 9735—Ladies' and Misses' Dress—Cut in sizes 16, 18 years, 36 to 41 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 3 yards 36-inch material for tunic and collar and 4⅛ yards 36-inch material for waist and skirt.

No. 9893—Ladies' Waist—Cut in sizes 36 to 42 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 1⅞ yards 36-inch material with ¼ yard 13-inch material for collar.

No. 9762—Ladies' Skirt—Cut in sizes 26 to 32 inches waist measure. Size 26 requires 2¼ yards 44-inch material.

The Blade will supply its readers with patterns of the above designs at the rate of 15 cents for each pattern. These patterns are stylish and perfect fitting. All seams allowed. Full directions for making. In ordering give number, size, age, etc.

MARTHA HOLDEN BOOKS OF FASHIONS issued quarterly, 10c a copy. Address: Pattern Department, The Blade, Toledo, Ohio.

OUR PEACE PAGE

MAGIC GARDENS

BY MARTHA HOLDEN.

Children's Day.

KINDERGARTEN and primary assembled — precious little faces with a you-wait-and-see-what's-going-to-happen expression. Superintendent says the word and up goes every chubby hand tightly grasping a bright colored flower. A surprise garden—fairyland—growing in the twinkling of an eye.

The Bower of Ramblers.

A neighbor spading a crescent-shaped flower bed, building an arbor, planting the bushes, caring for the garden morning and evening devotedly. A tragedy! Now a mass of pink ramblers—a treat for all of us, a bower to the memory of the good neighbor whom we miss.

At a Tenement Window.

A box without paint, a red geranium, a few scraggly green things growing with an air of defiance and indifference to the surroundings.

A Country Farm.

Hollyhocks against the background of a tall green hedge. A flaming bed of Oriental poppies. A velvety carpet of merry little pansies. Comfort and happiness expressed in these wholesome blossoms.

On the Rocks.

A glorious profusion of faint colored petunias clinging gracefully to the bare rocks along the St. Lawrence river where the Thousand Islands dot their stony and magnificent beauty on the clear blue water. Spiritual existence without the earthy earth to hold their roots.

Ditches.

Waxy white flowers beyond reach, nestling in the cool of the shaded gullies by the side of the road. Wild roses and iris, a combination more beautiful than the cultured orchid. "Butter and eggs" and purple thistles common and prickly, but thriving and happy.

The Peony Farm.

Bush after bush of large and gorgeous peonies! Shadows of delicate pink and palest lavender hidden way down among the soft smooth petals. Bushes which have been primed and trimmed until the strength of many buds has entered the stalk of one double flower. Elimination of quantity producing quality of the finest and best.

The Old Lady's Garden.

Sweet scented heliotrope mingling in its seclusion with myrtle. Lacy ferns modestly covering the fragrant mignonette. Reverent bluebells blending their heavenly blue harmoniously with the somber mauves.

In the Field.

Wind swept daisies—rhythm and suppleness in their stalky stems. Cleanliness in their white tops in spite of the dusty road. Queen Anne's Lace aristocratically towering over the humble but much loved buttercup. Clover, sweet and constant, unassuming and useful.

The Deserted House.

Decaying walls, dingy windows, lop-sided porch and dreariness, a broken fence covered with spreading morning glories which fade in a day, but bloom with renewed vigor in the morning. A symbol of new hope and growth of dead things.

The Formal Garden.

Around the sun dial and flagstones, larkspur and phlox, evenly planted. Roses which have felt the breath of hothouses. Bleeding hearts and jasmine. Borders of candy tuft and sweet alyssum. The dovecote fashioned of cold marble, stately with frigid elegance but covered with ardorous and sensitive clematis, purple and mystic, drooping with its own smothering heaviness.

On the Pool.

Glassy water, smooth and mirror-like. Or rippling water, with tiny waves. Riding majestically on their lily pads, white lilies—cup-shaped—so pure that they have strength in their fragility. Cattails growing in the marshes—ugly and useless.

The Milking Gate.

Down the lane in the evening—leaning over the bars of the gate—distance of hills and winding roads. Vesper bells and sunset coloring the horizon. The gawky, clumsy, yellow sunflower "bending its head toward its God," thankful for its existence.

In the Forest.

In the dark, on the pine strewn ground, Indian pipe poking its head up from the dank undergrowth of rotting mossy logs. Easily crushed by civilization but contented and peaceful in the quiet and safety of the woods.

In the Moonlight.

Honeysuckle, pungent and wide-awake, glorying in the romantic revelry of the moon shadows. Memory of lovers solemnly promising endless devotion.

Finis.

Hundreds of magic gardens all over the world. Trying to give us a vision of their meaning in life. Trying to show us year after year as they bloom for us on to the end, the symbols of life and the hereafter.

Mixing With Martha

Sandwiches.

Fig and nut: Chop figs and walnuts together finely; moisten with a little lemon juice; spread between oblong slices of bread; make as dainty as possible.

Egg and onion: Chop hard boiled egg with crisp onions ;use generaus slices of bread for these sandwiches are more substantial.

Horse-radish: Thin slices of bread cut in quarters diagonally; spread with butter and a thin layer of horse-radish; these are delicious served with a fish course.

Cream cheese and olive: Mix one package of Philadelphia cream cheese and one bottle of chopped stuffed olives with enough mayonnaise to moisten and spread between thin slices of whole wheat or bran bread.

Our Correspondents

The holidays do come fast in the summer—here's the 4th of July almost upon us. One celebration is being planned already in the Home for the Aged in Columbus, Ohio, where all who take part will be over 70 years old. Mrs. McDonald (1776 E. Broad St.) asks us if we will help her to get the song beginning "High in the belfry the old Sexton stands" for this celebration.

The following requests have come from Mrs. Bertha E. White, Pau Pau, Mich., R. 2: Will you kindly give a birthday post card shower to a crippled boy, who has never walked? He will be 18 years old July 1st. He will greatly appreciate it. Please do not forget this poor unfortunate boy. His address is Walter Bishop, Pau Pau, Mich., R. 3. Also, a post card shower to a sick friend who can not live long. Her address is Mrs. Orrie Davis, Pau Pau, Mich., R. 3. This friend has been sick a long time, so please don't forget to send this poor soul some sunshine.

As our book of fashions did not disclose a divided riding skirt pattern, we are hoping that some one will have one which she will be willing to lend or sell to Mrs. S. P. Penix, Box 206, Oelrichs, S. D.

Caleb's Courtship has been called for, a number of times recently. It appeared in the Feb. 10th issue of the Weekly Blade.

MERRY-GO-ROUND

Work supplies the daily food, but it is cheerfulness that gives it relish.—Souvestre.

WOMEN OF TODAY.

May I say a few more words on the subject of ideals before some other topic is chosen for discussion? This subject is a very interesting and worthy one, and I have enjoyed reading the letters from those who have written on this and other themes.

It is natural for every young person to have some thought of what an ideal mate should be. True, there are a few unnatural people. Some regard marriage as a mere chapter in the life of mankind, and presently marry as a matter of course. They do not seem to look for ideality, they would not appreciate magnanimity if they should find it, and the higher things of life they regard indifferently, if at all. Fortunately, there are not many such people. Nearly all of us, then, like to think of the iedal wife or husband, and to carry with us a "mental story" of how that wife or that husband conducts herself or himself in the real life in which we are to play a principal part. The man is the head of the house, and the wise wife will recognize him as such. But no man is justified in thinking that because he wears pants and carries the pocketbook he is the absolute lord and master of the whole household. He should be always solicitous for the comfort and happiness of the wife and children, and should crave their love and affection, which he has a right to expect if he has made himself worthy. And the wife should strive to help create and maintain a delightful spirit in the home.

Women have recently stepped into a new era. They are entering the professions and doing the same kind of work that a few years ago was performed by men only. I do not think that there is anything improper in unmarried women entering the professions or earning money in other fields of decorous endeavor—stenography, teaching, etc.—that require much of their time, but I certainly think that when a woman marries she should be content to stay at home as closely as necessary to make the abode of her husband and children a home in reality instead of merely in name. The man goes out and earns the money with which to feed and clothe his family, and when the day's work is over he wants to return, with joy in heart, to be greeted by a loving wife and bright-faced happy children in whom he would find delight. He has a right to expect this. He has no desire to see his wife's name, preceded or followed by the title "Doctor" or "Attorney-at-Law," enameled on a doorplate over the words "Office hours, 9 to 12, 2 to 5, 7 to 8," while his meals are prepared by an indifferent cook and his children reared by a hired nurse. We who live in the country know little of this, and it is yet rare in the city, but we can imagine what it would be like.

I am glad that women have been given the ballot. If a woman is noble and loving enough to endure the trials of motherhood in bringing into this world and rearing to maturity children who are to take their places among the masses that compose a nation, she is noble and intelligent enough to have a say in what laws shall be enacted for the protection of those children, and in how the nation shall be governed. We need not fear that women, having obtained the right of suffrage, will seize the legislative, executive, and judicial departments of the government and relegate the men to the gallery. There are certain kinds of work essential to good government that likely will ever be done by men, and I believe the women of our country appreciate this fact.

Buckeye Lass, I am sorry if you did not understand my letter, or found it prolix, but how could I paint a word-picture without recourse to the indispensable palette of adjectives and nouns? Furthermore, it isn't my fault if you do not know the meaning of ordinary words. Now, don't frown at me. Let us laugh and be friends.

If I may be allowed just a few more lines of print, I should like to say that I love the great out-of-doors, and enjoy getting out among the beautiful hills of old Virginia, hills that are masterpieces of nature's work, hills that hold in fond embrace clear, cool lakes and help on toward the sea purling brooks and placid rivers; hills that I can climb to look afar off, and looking, think upon things transient and upon things eternal. I like music also, but am not a music connoisseur. I do not rave over the so-called classical music that jumps from bass far over the top of the highest treble line, only to dive back—bravura-extravaganza that apparently is an agony for a singer to render and a gymnastic stunt for a performer to play. I like good hymns that stir the emotions to things beautiful and divine and speak peace and joy to the soul. As for classical or "popular" music, I am somewhat partial to those airs of a legato nature, which by their very powers of expression speak to the hearer in tones that can be interpreted.

Well, I must arouse myself from my contemplations before "Aunt Martha," despite her gentle disposition, loses patience and declines to pass this on for publication.

If anyone cares to exchange letters I shall be pleased to send my name and address. "CONTEMPLATOR."

REPLY TO UNDECIDED GIRL.

May I write a line to you? I just could not help writing after reading the letters in the last Toledo Blade. I haven't any pies or cakes to burn but yesterday I almost burned a cake because I was doing too many things at one time. Sounds bad doesn't it, Bachelor Billy? I know now that you will say that I can not fry potatoes the right way but I can. I think what I want to tell you about most is the nice Young Peoples' Class we have in our church. There are 16 members all Christians. If you could hear them talk, Undecided Girl, I don't believe you would hesitate one minute. You would just want that blessed peace in your heart that they have. There have been many here undecided because of that word "Christian," but we have solved it this way, and wonder if an explanation would not help you! A Christian is one who believes in Jesus Christ, as we surely all do. I think that first Peter and Isiah 12 are a great help. I am getting terribly old and gray for I was 19 yesterday and I am a sister to some of the brown eyed cousins in looks. My education ended three years ago when I was nearly through my Junior year in High, I had a nervous breakdown from which I have not fully recovered. I do enjoy my chicks and goslings and I have started in business for myself. Mountain Boy, I enjoyed your letter you certainly have a gift. Matilda Ann, you are a girl after my own heart. Arthur McIntosh, your wonderful description of Grand Canyon was enjoyed by many in Maine. Now I'll go and feed the chicks and come again some other day.—E. L. F. (Greene, Maine).

The POETS' CORNER

If We Knew

Could we but draw the curtains
That surround each other's lives,
See the naked heart and spirit,
Know what spur the action gives,
Often we should find it better,
PPurer than we judge we should;
We should love each other better
If we only understood.

Could we judge all deeds by motives,
See the good and bad within,
Often we should love the sinner,
All the while we loathe the sin;
Could we know the powers working
To o'erthrow Integrity,
We should judge each others' errors
With more patient charity.

If we knew the cares and trials,
Knew the efforts all in vain,
And the bitter disappointment,
Understood the loss and gain—
Would the grim, eternal roughness
Seem, I wonder, just the same?
Should we help where now we hinder?
Should we pity where we blame?

Oh, we judge each other harshly,
Knowing not life's hidden force;
Knowing not the fount of action
Is less turbid at its source,
Seeing not amid the evil
All the golden grains of good—
Oh, we'd love each other better
If we only understodo.

—Selected.

Hermione

Or Differences Adjusted.
From the Angesy.

Whenever I wander, up and about,
This is the puzzle I can't make out—
Because I care little for books, no doubt.

I have a wife and she is wise,
Deep in philosophy, strong in Greek;
Spectacles shadow her pretty eyes;
Coteries rustle to hear her speak;
She writes a little—for love, not fame—
Has published a book with a dreary name;
And yet (God bless her!) is mild and meek;
And how I happened to woo and wed
A wife so pretty and wise withal
Is part of the puzzle that fills my head—
Plagues me at daytime and mocks me in bed;
Haunts me, and makes me appear so small.
The only answer that I can see
Is—I could not have married Hermione.
(That is her fine wise name) but she
Stooped in her wisdom and married me.

For I am a fellow of no degree,
Given to romping and jollity;
The Latin they thrashed into me at school
The world and its fights have thrashed away.
At figures I am no fool,
But I am a dunce at twenty-nine,
And the kind of study that I think fine
Is a chapter of Dickens, a sheet of the "Times,"
And when I lounge, after work, in my easy chair,
Punch for humor and Praed for rhyme;
And the butterfly mots bloom here and there,
By the idle breath of the social air.

A little French is my only gift,
Wherewith at times I can make a shift,
Guessing at the meanings to flutter over
A filligree tale in paper cover.

Hermione, my Hermione!
What could your wisdom perceive in me?
And Hermione—my Hermione!
How does it happen at all that we
Love one another so utterly?
Well, I have a bright-eyed boy of two,
A darling who cries, with lung and tongue,
As fine a fellow, I swear to you,
As ever a poet of sentiment song!
And my lady-wife with the serious eyes
Brightens and lightens when he is nigh,
And looks, although she is deep and wise,
As foolish and happy as he or I.
And I have the courage, just then, you see,
To kiss the lips of Hermione—
Those learned lips that the learned praise—
And to clasp her close as in sillier days;
To talk and joke in a frolic vein,
To tell her my stories of things and men;
And it never tires me that I'm profane,
For she laughs and blushes and kisses again,
And, presto! fly goes her wisdom then!
For the boy clasps hands, and is on her breast,
Roaring to see her so bright with mirth,
And I know she deems me (oh the jest!)
The cheeriest fellow on the earth,

And Hermione, my Hermione,
Nurses her boy and defers to me;
Does not seem to see I'm small,
Even to think I'm a dunce at all!
And whenever I wander, up and about,
Here is the puzzle I can't make out—
That Hermione, my Hermione,
In spits of her Greek and philosophy,
When sporting at night with her boy and me
Seems sweeter and wiser, and far more clever
And makes me feel more foolish than ever,
Though her childish, girlish, joyous grace,
And the silly pride in her learned face!
That is the puzzle I can't make out,
Because I care little for books, no doubt;
But the puzzle is pleasant, I know not why;
For whenever I think of it, night or morn,
I thank my God she is wise, and I
The happiest fool that ever was born.

Believe Me, If All These Endearing Young Charms

Believe me, if all these endearing young charms,
Which I gaze on so fondly today,
Were to change by tomorrow, and fleet in my arms,
Like fairy gifts, fading away,
Thou would'st still be adored as this moment thou art,
Let they loveliness fade as it will;
And around the dear ruin, each wish of my heart
Would entwine itself verdantly still.

It is not while beauty and youth are thine own,
And thy cheek unprofaned by a tear,
That the fervour and faith of a soul can be known,
To which time will but make thee more dear!
No, the heart that has truly loved never forgets,
But as truly loves on to the close;
As the sunflower turns on her god, when he sets
The same look which she turned when he rose.

The Daffodils

By William Wordsworth.

I wandered lonely as a cloud
That floats on high o'er vales and hills
When all at once I saw a crowd,
A host of golden daffodils,
Beside the lake, beneath the trees,
Fluttering and dancing in the breeze.
breeze.

Continuous as the stars that shine
And twinkle on the milky way,
They stretched in never-ending line
Along the margin of a bay.
Ten thousand saw I at a glance
Tossing their heads in sprightly dance.

The waves besides them danced, but they
Outdid the sparkling waves in glee.
A poet could not but be gay
In such a jocund company
I gazed — and gazed — and little thought
What wealth the show to me had brought.
For oft, when on my couch I lie
In vacant or in pensive mood
They flash upon the inward eye,
Which is the bliss of solitude:
And then my heart with pleasure fills,
And dances with the daffodils.

Till We Meet Again

There's a song in the land of the lily
Each sweetheart has heard with a sigh,
Over high garden walls,
This sweet echo falls,
As the soldier boy whispers good-bye.

CHORUS

Smile the while you kiss me fond adieu,
When the clouds roll by I'll come for you,
Then the skies will seem more blue
Down in lovers' lane, my dearie,
Wedding bells will ring so merrily;
Every tear will be a memory.
So wait and pray each night for me,
'Til we meet again.

Tho good-bye means the birth of a tear-drop,
And hello means the birth of a smile;
Each kiss will erase,
That tear-blighted trace;
When we meet in the after a while.

Our Old Homestead

Our old brown homestead reared its walls,
From the wayside dust aloof,
Where the apple boughs could almost cast
Their fruitage on the roof;
And the cherry trees so near it stood,
That when I've walked I've lain
In the lonesome night I've heard their limbs
As they creaked against the pane.

The sweet brier under the window sill,
Which the early bird made glad,
And the damask rose by the garden fence
Were all the flowers we had;
I have looked on many flowers since then,
Exotic sick and rare,
That in other eyes were lovelier,
But not to me so fair.

Our homestead had an ample hearth,
Where at night we loved to meet,
Where my mother's voice was always kind
And her smile was always sweet;
And there I've sat on my father's knee
And watched his thoughtful brow,
With my childish hand in his raven hair—
That hair is silver now.

HOUSEHOLD and CHILDREN

Can the Church Do the Job?

The International Sunday School Lesson for June 26 Is "The Social Task of the Church." ==Rev. 21:1=14.

BY WILLIAM T. ELLIS.

ONLY bat-minded men are blind to the big fact, which underlies and envelops all other facts of our time, that the universal social order is in process of change at the present hour. In every continent and country and clime and condition there is unprecedented stir and unrest among the people. Old ways of doing things, old allegiances, and old standards of value, are being given up for new. The transformation of organized life that is now taking place everywhere is really profound. It reaches out into every department of human interest. An understanding of this phenomenon is the first duty of every thoughtful person who would be alive to his own era.

William T. Ellis

This new condition makes the lesson pertinent and practical. What is the Christian church going to do about it all? In the light of a world in ferment, what is the social task of the church?

Answers vary. Some sincere folk think that the church has nothing to do with this world and its affairs, except to snatch a few brands from the burning.

Others act as if they believe that the church has done her whole duty when she has scolded and arraigned and excoriated the existing state of things.

Still others think the church should give herself to the overturn of the capitalistic or competitive order, and promote socialism or communism.

Not a few good people seem to believe that the church should be primarily busy trying to abolish various popular forms of amusement and personal indulgence.

Some there be who would impose uniformity of habits and even of dress and of church membership upon all the world.

"Down to Brass Tacks."

Let us not be led into these byways; nor yet deceive ourselves by any vague generalizations or conventional phraseology. The hour is too grave. Things are in a sorry way. Anybody who writes or speaks upon this greatest of all current questions should first have clear convictions and workable ideas.

So, brushing aside incidental considerations and stereotyped formulas, let us recognize that the first social task of the church is clear and simple and practicable. If she is not working at that, she is failing in her duty.

THAT TASK IS TO PUT THE PATIENT, BROTHERLY, TOLERANT SPIRIT OF JESUS INTO OUR CLASHING COMMON LIFE OF TODAY.

Misunderstanding, mistrust, misgivings, and even deliberate mischief-making, are nowadays in the saddle. Industrial strife, social strife, political strife, international strife, are apparent in every direction. There is an appalling lack of good will and sympathy. Classes and groups are growing farther apart, instead of closer together. Suspicion, rather than sympathy, seems to be the dominant mood. Trouble is begetting greater trouble, strife is causing further strife. Was it ever before so easy and appropriate to say the critical, bitter and scornful word; or so hard to be a mediator and interpreter and a real fellow to all men?

In the midst of this menacing and unlovely state of affairs stands the Christian church. Her office is that of a reconciler. She has a better way to show the world. Only she possesses an adequate store of the oil of Divine love to pour upon the stormy seas that are threatening to engulf the ship of civilization. Other organizations may rail and hate, and array group against group, class against class, nation against nation; but the church, if true to her mission and her Master, must teach men to love one another. Nothing less than the love of God, which is the message of the church, is sufficient for the desperate need of this grave, grave hour.

That program is not nearly so sensational and beguiling as the smashing of giant evils and the rebuilding of the state; nevertheless, it is the social task of the church. To fail in it is to fail in all.

The Island of Vision.

A short distance off the troubled shores of Asia Minor, in the blue waters of the Mediterranean, lies one of the Agean Isles which symbolizes the consummation of the great Christian expectation of a social order which is brotherhood and good will and justice. I find my own thoughts turning often from the tidings of world-wide turbulence which each day brings to this Island of Patmos, where John dwelt when he had the vision from which our lesson text is taken. My spirit is richer and my optimism greater because I have personal memories of this lonely island, with its mountain of uplook. It stands as a token of the sure fulfillment of the beautiful program of God for mankind. What a picture the Seer's pen outlined:

"And I heard a great voice out of heaven saying, Behold, the tabernacle of God is with men, and He will dwell with them, and they shall be His people, and God Himself shall be with them, and be their God.

"And God shall wipe away all tears from their eyes; and there shall be no more death, neither sorrow, nor crying, neither shall there be any more pain; for the former things are passed away."

Until the fulfillment of this prophetic picture, it abides as the social task of the church to do the sort of works described by John. She is to make the earth as heavenly as possible. Hers it is to impart the mind of Christ to a world that seems to have the contrary sort of mind.

The Use of Angry Men.

If love is the first social task of the Christian church, the second is justice—and justice comes second only because we are all fallible, and prone to substitute personal vengeance for justice. We may make mistakes in justice, but we can never make mistakes in love.

Condemnation may be as truly a Christian duty as consolation. Spinelessness and spirituality are not synonyms. Any company of Christians who knowingly tolerate clear violations of the Bible's unmistakable standards of justice have forfeited their title to be called Christian. No amount of doctrinal soundness or spiritual fervor can take the place of sheer loyalty to righteousness. Voices not a few are raised in solicitude over the apparent lack of emphasis upon the ethical and moral note in some of the day's religious teaching. It is beyond discussion that the Church of Christ should be the teacher and exampler of justice, social as well as individual.

In ringing, virile tones, the church must echo her Master's own condemnation of wickedness in high places; of the exploitation of the poor by the rich; of the stupid self-complacency of fat special privilege.

Twofold, then, is the entirely workable social task of the present-day church. She must permeate our bickering, suspicious, jangling life with a new spirit of patient sympathy and tolerance—with the very love of God. Then she must champion unmistakably the kingdom program of social justice for all men, rich and poor, wise and ignorant, high and low. In finding this, her task, the church will anew find her Master Himself.

Fresh Air

Open all windows wide before you use the room in which you live or work. Let fresh air in all the time. The best temperature is between 68 degrees and 70 degrees Fahrenheit. Open one window at the top and one at the bottom. The good air comes in one window and the bad air goes out the other. If you feel the air blowing on you, place a board in front of the open window to send the air up. Such a "window board" should always be used in Winter. People are used to fresh air almost never have colds. Try to keep the air in your house as pure as the air outdoors. Do not let dust and smoke stay in the house. Let in all the sunshine and fresh air you can. Sunshine and fresh air kill germs and thereby help to keep out sickness.

Licenses to beg may be granted to the needy by the local authorities in Italy.

BOYS AND GIRLS

The summer morn is bright and fresh,
The birds are darting by
As if they loved to breast the breeze
That sweeps the cool clear sky.
—William Cullen Bryant.

An Original Contest.

'Lo Cousins and Aunt Martha: how is the weather suiting you all today? I think it is just glorious. A soft breeze is just stirring the leaves, sunbeams are having a private dance all their own; the birds are doing their best to out-sing each other, and putting them all together they make one of those days when "God's in his Heaven and all's right with the world."

I wonder what you are doing now that school is out. I am going to college and it is not out yet. When it is I am going home and help farm. There! You see I am a "country jake!" I just love all kinds of outdoor sports. I can fish, hunt, ride horseback, hoe corn and "taters" and I also have another accomplishment, that of washing dishes, cooking and general housework.

I have a kodak and have taken quite a collection of pictures. I'll send anyone a kodak picture of myself that guesses whether I am a boy or a girl. Aunt Martha, you are included in the contest, too. Well, I'll give you all a description of myself and then take my leave. I am 5 ft. 6 in., weigh 110 lbs., have blue eyes, brown hair and am considered good natured by my friends. Oh, yes, cousins! I am looking for a twin or a half dozen for that matter. I will be 19 years old the 25th of July. Well, by, by, cousins dear and the very best of luck to you all. I will be patiently waiting for this in our dear old paper. If you don't have room for me in the Boys and Girls corner, please stick me in Short and Sweet, for I am longing and longing "for to find me a twin." —Hoote of Elkins, W. Va.

Bon Jour to Jean.

I see that I have the honor of being mentioned by the cousins' lettres. So I take the pen in hand and write again. Moonbeam, how how is it possible that I should know that you do not like French. It is much more easy than Anglais. The Anglais say so many words alike which mean not the same. You say a horse is fast when he is fastened; you say he is fast when he has speed; you say a watch is fast when it has too many hours. You see I have been studying English—I write this without the dictionaire. I agree with the girl from N. Y. Some of the girls have not enough of what you call "pep." Some of the social balls are as funerals should be. Someone made a mistake or I made a stupid blunder. I thought to sign my name "votre ami," my first name is Jean. J. V. is only part of the initial. My hobby (is that still the subject?) is to fence with sword or rapier and shooting. It takes one quick eye and steady nerve when exercising with sharp swords. How many of the cousins dance? It is great, I think. It is good exercise. I think the game called baseball is great aussi. I will quit this lettre hoping that Monsieur W. B. lets it past. I remain votre ami (your friend) —J. V.

Note of Appreciation.

Just a line to thank you for printing my letter. I was so glad when I saw it in The Blade. I also want to thank all of the cousins who granted my request for letters and I am glad that so many agree with me about playing baseball on Sunday. I appreciated every letter that I received and I will try to write once to each one, but as I have lots of work to do it would be impossible for me to keep up a correspondence with every one who wrote to me. If I will be welcome again I will come sometime and tell you about the country in which I live.—From a Badger.

Another Camper.

Well, well, here I am at last, that is, providing the W. B. will let me past him, and I would like a seat near "Bud" of N. Y. Well, Bud, you say the boys do not know anything about the girls and I guess you are right about that, as I think a girl's mind is a lot different from a boy's. I am glad to hear you talk of helping mother, as a mother is the best friend we have on earth—I know mine is, anyway, and talking about the North, well, I do not live very far North, only in Pennsylvania, but you can bet I am going North before long, if I live, away up in what they call God's country where you can hear the wolves yapping and see some real honest-to-goodness wild animals. Won't it be fine to stretch out on your bunk at night with never a care in the world and listen to the howl of the wind until you go to sleep, and then in the Spring, when it is hard for the animals to find food, one could go out a ways from the tent and hear a faint barking in the distance which would get nearer and nearer until at last you would be surrounded by a snarling, foaming pack of wolves, the kind that have no mercy on man. How many of you would like to go with me? All who want to go please say "aye." I am going to take a musical instrument with me when I go as I would get lonesome without it, "donchano." I will let you guess what kind it is. Well, I believe dear Aunt Martha is getting tired of me, so I will close and say bye-bye to you all and especially Bud. Maybe she will remember if I change her name and use it for mine.—Dub of Pa.

"Several Discussions at Once."

Just another stranger, yet a personal friend wishes to join your happy circle. I have never been here before although I tried once and seeing the room and even the yard full, Mr. W. B. turned me away. Dear cousins, stick to your ideal discussion, you can have several discussions at once and give all a chance to their say. Hurrah for the one who starte dthat about education. I, for one, believe every boy and girl should obtain a high school education if posible. I have completed my freshman year. Hoosiers, what ails you, that you cannot use your pen and pencil? Surely we can beat W. Va.—why not try anyway. No harm done. Now for a description of myself: I am 5 ft. 9 in. tall, weigh 132 lbs. and am not quite 18 years old. How many of you cousins ever visited southern Indiana? If you haven't, you have missed something worth seeing. Hold on, there, Mr. W. B., I'll be good.—Sleepy Jim.

Short and Sweet

Do you see Hoote's letter in the Boys and Girls column? Guessing is such fun especially when there is a prize at stake and Aunt Martha surely does want that picture—so here goes—"a boy"—Is she right?

A sweet letter is signed "just simply Dib" but Dib gets right down to business and says she thinks it would be best if the cousins would drop the "ideal" subject for a while, and she says "please" to Cecil Taylor so he will tell us where Fred Sleath is hiding. She wants to see another of his jolly letters. And Dib wants Anne of Green Gables to know that we are all much obliged to her for that Apple Sauce Cake recipe. She is between 12 and 16 years old, is 5 ft. tall, weighs 125 lbs., has auburn hair, brown eyes and a fair complexion—that is—she did have before the sun put on a coat of tan. And she does want a twin. Any of you born the same day, April 28, 1908? Now we know that Dib is an awful tease because after that she stumps us to guess how old she is.

Bud certainly started something when she signed her name. We now have "Bud", "Dub", and "Dib"—who'll "bid" for the next combination.

The Boys and Girls' letters are so tempting and good. Some of your "favorite authors" have answered your numerous calls and their letters are filed away ready to jump into print the minute they can—like race horses holding back 'till the shot of the gun. But they are going to get in the column if it takes until Christmas! Happy Mountain Boy answers King Philip's letter of some time ago about the trip around the world and planned the crew. Maybe he will readapt them to our vacation trip which is meeting with such hilarious approval. We will try to squeeze that letter in next week and one of King Philip's two which have arrived, but you have to guess the other ones. Isn't it exciting?

HOW WOMEN AVOID SURGICAL OPERATIONS

Some Are Extremely Necessary, Others May Not Be

Every Woman Should Give Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a Trial First

Chicago. Ill.—"I was in bedwith a female trouble and inflammation and had four doctors but none of them did me any good. They all said I would have to have an operation. A druggist's wife told me to take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and I took 22 bottles, never missing a dose and at the end of that time I was perfectly well. I have never had occasion to take it again as I have been so well. I have a six room flat and do all my work. My two sisters are taking the Compound upon my recommendation and you may publish my letter. It is the gospel truth and I will write to any one who wants a personal letter."—Mrs. E. H. HAYDOCK, 6824 St. Lawrence Ave., Chicago, Ill.

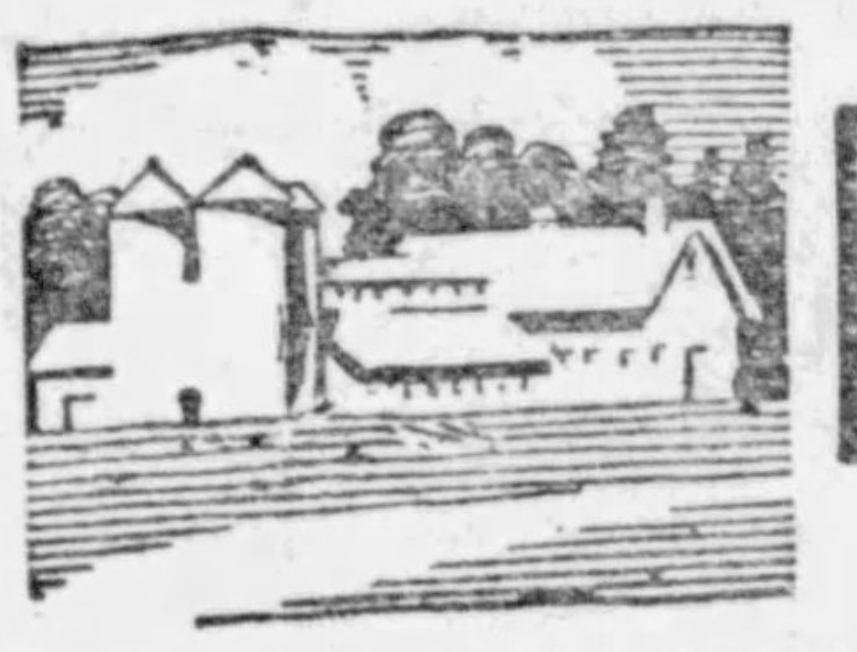
A Vermont woman adds her testimony to the long line of those fortunate women who have been restored to health by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, after it had been decided an operation was necessary:

Burlington, Vt.—"I suffered with female trouble, and had a number of doctors who said that I would never be any better until I had an operation. I was so bad I could hardly walk across the floor and could not do a thing. My sister-in-law induced me to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and it certainly has helped me wonderfully. I keep house and do my work and have a small child. I have recommended Vegetable Compound to a number of my friends and you may publish my testimonial."—Mrs. H. R. SHARON, Apple Tree Point Farm, Burlington, Vt.

In hospitals are many women who are there for surgical operations, and there is nothing a woman dreads more than the thought of an operation, and the long weary months of recovery and restoration to strength if it is successful.

It is very true that female troubles may through neglect reach a stage where an operation is the only resource, but most of the commoner ailments of women are not the surgical ones; they are not caused by serious displacements, tumors or growths, although the symptoms may appear the same. When disturbing ailments first appear take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to relieve the present distress and prevent more serious troubles. In fact, many letters have been received from women who have been restored to health by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound after operations have been advised by attending physicians.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Private Text-Book upon "Ailments Peculiar to Women" will be sent to you free upon request. Write to The Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Massachusetts. This book contains valuable information.



RURAL WELFARE

· EDITED BY A. P. SANDLES ·

HARDING'S BOYHOOD—
The Old Home Town

Bloominggrove, Morrow county, Ohio. Country town. Less than 100 folks. It was the first postoffice address of the man who is now the landlord of the White House—Warren G. Harding.

Rural Welfare editor accepted invitation to address the graduating class of the town and township high school at Bloominggrove. Great interest was shown by everybody. Hardly a dozen folks in the whole community remained at home. In fact many came from larger towns and cities. A Miss Harding was one of the graduates. A number of Harding families lived in the neighborhood.

The school superintendent was popular with the natives. He was thoroughly fitted for his work. The whole community was well aware that it had given birth to a President of the United States. It was justly proud.

Bloominggrove is strictly agricultural. It insists on common sense education. It believes that reading, writing, spelling and arithmetic are the four big cornerstones of school work. These virtues in school were mighty factors in the success of Warren G. Harding.

In our address we reminded the audience that it was just as necessary for rural folks to have good schools as it was for city folks to have good schools. Just as necessary for boys and girls of the country to have the best teachers money can get as it is for boys and girls anywhere to have them.

President Harding knows most everybody in this township and most everybody knows him. These people do not shake hands with any dead fish wag. They take hold and they expect you to do the same. The commencement was held in a Baptist church. Mr. Harding is a Baptist. It is a church community. A good place to be born. Presidents of the good old U. S. A. are not accidents.

AT SCHOOL REUNION—
Friends Meet and Greet

Rural Welfare accepted invitation to address a reunion of those who had gone to school in a certain school district. Five hundred or more were present.

Grandfathers and grandmothers came back to the playground of their youth. Yes, there were many a gladsome handshake and greeting at this reunion.

The playmates of 50 years ago met. Tears were in the eyes of some as they talked over old times. Gladness and sadness mixed and mingled as they recalled the joys of other days and of those who had crossed the river and were resting in the great beyond.

Where once a log school-house stood, and a frame house, and a one-room brick house, now stands a consolidated temple of education with several rooms.

The big dinner under the big tent was a treat and a headache to those who could not resist temptation and ate too much. Some of the old day teachers had wandered back from many miles away. Here and there they picked up some of their old pupils. There were hundreds of little reunions on the side at this one big reunion.

You may take the bright skell from its home on the lea, but wherever it goes it will yearn for the sea. The same longing is or ought to be in all of us. We ought to want to go back, now and then, to the place of our birth and childhood.

The story of Longfellow's poem, Forty Years Ago, was the story of this reunion. In fact many of the old stories and poems in McGuffey Readers were talked about. They are stories that will always linger in the minds and hearts of those who read these books in their youthful days.

From this countryside school men and women had gone around the world and to the city and into all walks of life and had made good and useful records. The nearby church stood silent on this reunion day, but it was not forgotten nor the great cause for which it stood. In and out of its doors had passed the remains of many who answered the call of the school bell on those play grounds.

Men and women in the sunset of life seemed to get more real enjoyment out of this even than anybody else. We can only guess as to what thoughts flit through their minds as they sat in their place and thinking back to the days when they were young, happy, free, strong and in the bloom of boyhood and girlhood.

The great city, with all its glitter, glare and glamour offers no such pure, unadulterated joy and happiness as is found in one of these reunions of old schoolmates. There is a comradeship in such meetings as is found no place else. Here, in God's great out-of-door, rich and poor, young and old, were just folks, plain folks, the kind that God likes.

How the years scatter. How fast the years run by when age comes upon us. How many good times do we miss. Tucked away in our memory are many little gems that glow with gladness when we sort them over. Real reunions make us feel many years younger because we think more of the time when we were young.

At this reunion we found cakes that were called silver and gold. We also found heads and hair that were silver and hearts that were of gold. There are no friends like old friends, and none so kind and true. We meet them as we greet them as roses greet the dew.

On this day age watched youth at play. Boys and girls come on the stage as parents and grandparents crowd onward toward the great goal of all—eternity. There ought to be more reunions of old schoolmates. All concerned get good out of such affairs and there is more interest in the school of today in places where such reunions are held.

OHIO'S ROAD SHAME—
Riot of Waste and Grab

While other states are hitting the road-hog game and protecting the taxpayer, Ohio is having a riot and flood of extravagance, never before known in the history of road building in any state.

Roads costing $156,000 per mile. This makes the road hogs glad and the taxpayers mad and sad. The idle rich and easy-street tourists are having their joy ride and gala day while the meal ticket grower is out yonder at the end of a mud road.

The taxpayers groan and moan. Today, in free America, they are taxed and robbed worse than ever the subjects of king, kaiser, czar or slave master were taxed or fleeced.

Millions and millions of dollars have been promised to the big brick and cement trusts. Favorite contractors are in clover. They are having their joy harvest. Public officials in many cases seem to have forgotten that the dear people have a right to be thought of once in a while.

Illinois hit the road hog a death blow. No more roads costing over $30,000 a mile. Indiana has spoken. It wants four miles of road in the future for what one mile has been costing. Michigan is rooting the road hog out of that state. Kentucky officials are doing their duty and saving the taxpayer and public against the rape and greed of the road hog agents who seem to know what to whisper into the ears of some officeholders.

The barons and lords of the old days in the Old World never milked their craven slaves and subjects as the road hogs are milking the people of Ohio today. This curse and cancer is a combination of grabbers who call themselves both Democrats and Republicans.

There is no sign from any man in authority that this disease will be cured or curbed. The public press seems to have been cajoled and put to sleep by some mystic lotion that lulls them into silence.

The smart politicians keep the dunce public's attention directed upon non-essential things, while the public cow is milked by the road hogs. The legislature took no action to protect the public from this worst of all raids ever made upon the purse of people who are now going through the valley of low prices and distress.

The people of Ohio should write 100,000 letters to the governor of Ohio, and ask him to take the same action that the governors of other states have taken. Ask him to knock out these wasteful and extravagant contracts that have been handed to pet contractors. Ask him to punish those guilty of treason in public office, no matter whom it hits, what party or what his name. Just such betrayal of public office leads to revolution, socialism and anarchy, either of which is better than the road-hog robbery that is now going on.

Mr. Taxpayer, do something to protect yourself and your purse. Ask your farm bureau, your grange, your prosecuting attorney, your county judge, your state attorney general, to help break the grip of the road-hog trust and octopus. If these men refuse to help you, find out why they refuse. They may give you some trivial excuse. But in other states, this disease has been cured and it should be cured in Ohio. This road business, in one form and another, is making your tax receipt cost you more and more every year.

A JOB OF PAINT—
What Do You Know?

One man said to another, "Bet you a strawberry that if you started out to paint your house or barn, you would make a botch of the job and spend more money than you ought."

What do you think of this statement? Do you know anything about paint? Do you know about the harmony and blending of colors? Do you know the price of oil and lead and driers? Do you have any taste as to colors for house, barn or other buildings? Would you have some similarity of style in painting all buildings on your premises?

Do you know who is a good painter and who is not? Do you know anything about the qualifications that make a good painter? Which is the better way, employ by the day and buy your own paint or let the job at contract price and let the painter furnish the paint and pay when the pob is done?

Do you know that paint is needed on every farm and that it is one of the best investments a farmer can make? Did you ever notice the contrast in town where one house is painted while the nearby houses are dull and dingy? Paint makes an old automobile look like new.

Does your painter know how to mix paints? Do you know how? Can you tell whether you get a good or bad job of painting done? Do you have any reliable book or pamphlet in your home that will give you the facts about paint and painting? Do it now.

FARMER NEWS ITEMS—
Read Twice and Thrice

The smart road hogs are trying to put over the Townsend bill. If it goes over you will cuss it. Better tell your senator and congressman to hit it now. It takes your road dollar to Washington and only a part of it ever gets back to your community.

Looks like congress would enact a law to knock out gambling on stock grain markets. This is what farmers have been asking for a long time. We did knock 'em out during the war. It was a good thing then for the farmer. It will be a good thing in peace also.

The meat packers are a smart set. They have friends in congress. The country expected packer legislation and control long ago. So far nothing has been done. This congress will take some action, but it may be months before definite action is reached.

The federal land banks are having a big flood of applications for loans. This indicates financial distress among the farmers. Write and ask your friends in Washington to aid the land banks in every way that is right and reasonable. Do it now. This work of yours counts for much.

The new secretary of agriculture looks like a tailor made fit for his job. Farmers say he is getting off on the right foot. Amen.

THE MOTOR TRUCK—
Railroads Make Big Kick

Railroads are kicking on the motor truck. It is taking a lot of business away from the iron rails. Its load is growing bigger and more heavy every year.

Railroads say they are heavily taxed to help build public roads. They are taxed to repair roads that have been damaged by heavy truck loads. The law compels railways to help furnish a free road for their competitors in the haulage business.

Rural Welfare editor appeared before a conference of some 40 railway presidents and vice-presidents at Washington. With others we were asking for lower freight rates, especially on road materials, agricultural limestone and fertilizers.

One of these railway executives asked us what we thought about the motor truck. We were glad to answer. We told him that the state of Ohio had just enacted a law to limit road loads to 24,000 pounds, including the weight of the truck. Big delegations have gone to the state capital to ask the governor to veto this act of the legislature. They argued that freight rates were excessive and motor truck service was an absolute necessity and public utility.

We told these railway officials that they themselves had done more to encourage motor trucks than all other causes combined. Freight rates that the public could not and would not pay had compelled the public to use the motor truck. We reminded these big railway fellows that President Harding had said that rail rates were excessive.

In Illinois, last year, 500,000 tons of agricultural limestone were sold and used by farmers on their fields. Forty per cent increase was made in freight rates. This year, according to reports, not 10 per cent of this amount will be sold or used.

Senator Pomerene, recently stated at Washington, that rail rates were too high. He said that railroads confessed this, when they made low rates from points on the Pacific coast to points 3,000 miles eastward so as to compete with water rates through the Panama canal. Some of these long distance rates were less than the rate between points on the same roads, for distances of only a few hundred miles, where there were no water routes to compete.

United States Senator Cummins of Iowa disagrees with President Harding on the rate question. This senator says that rates should not be reduced. The President says they must be reduced. With which do you agree.

At this freight rate conference, figures were given from records to show that in the United States, on the average, the railways charged as much freight cost to haul a car load of stone or gravel 12 miles, as the price paid to the man who bought the land, paid taxes, stripped from 2 to 10 feet of earth from the stone, drilled blast holes, paid for dynamite, took all the risk of death, danger and damage, crushed, elevated and loading of stone into car.

Looks like this service of preparing and putting the material in a car was worth more than hauling it 12 miles. It is this kind of high cost of hauling that has caused the motor truck to be in demand. "The dice of God are always loaded." It may be that the motor truck will be the sledge hammer that will smash unreasonable freight rates.

Efforts are now being made to bring motor trucks under the control of the interstate commerce commission. If this is done the motor trucks may be compelled to charge the people as high rates as this commission has made the railways charge.

The farther we lodge power away from the common folks the greater is the burden and charge paid by the common folks. Washington seems to be the roost and nest of high cost. Long distance business is expensive.

If the interstate commerce commission would do as much for the public as it seems to be trying to do for the railroads, freight rates would come down. At this conference it was shown that high rates had reduced, instead of increasing the income of the railroads. Ask farm bureau for lower rates.

OLD LADY LETTER—
Full of Pep at Ninety

Ninety-one years young. Full of pep anrd common sense. Good letter writer. Can read, write, spell and cipher. Uses good language and can say things without using twice as many words as are needed.

This is the story of a lively lady four score and eleven years old. Rural Welfare has read a two-page letter written by her to her son. It will score higher in English, spelling, punctuation and capital letters than half the high school graduates of our schools will average today.

The hand writing is steady and even. Every letter legible and every word and line easy to read. This dear old lady still looks after her sons who are 60 years old, and they Honor Thy Mother. She had a good common school education, that is she learned the big four cornerstones of reading, writing, spelling and arithmetic.

Odd. These four branches of a common sense education have sent more men and women over the top in life's great battle than all the other branches of study put together. Yet these four cornerstones are often most neglected in our schools. Poor teachers are a curse.

The claim to being the most completely isolated island on the map is being urged in favor of the Island of Kergulen, in the southern Indian ocean, it being more than 3,000 miles from any other body of land of any size.

THE FREE LIBRARY—
Blessing to All

New York state legislature enacted a bill and the governor has signed it to give more support for traveling libraries and also to encourage establishment of a library in country districts.

How many communities are without a library? How many homes in your township have no chance to get good books unless they are bought by private citizens? How many folks know the real value of good books? What are good books worth to young people?

Queer how many fathers and mothers neglect to see to it that their children have access to books that are fit to read. Some farmers do not have a dozen worth while books beneath their home roof. This is a big mistake, if there is any way to have them. If you can not afford to have a dozen standard books, then there is more reason why the country folks should have a library within reach of every home.

CLIPPING MARY'S LAMB—
Machine Does the Work

Sheep shearing season has come and gone. The game is different now. We used to drive the flock to the creek or river and make a pretense of washing the fleece. Some of the gay boys of the old days used this sheep washing, especially on a rainy day, as an excuse to take one or more drinks of whisky.

After the lambs had been washed and the fleeces dried, came the wool clip. The old time hand shears were used. Some of the experts could shear 50 or more sheep in one day and still leave the sheep in fairly good condition. Rural Welfare editor was doing well in our younger days to shear a dozen a day and the sheep taking chances on living through the ordeal

We have just talked with men who shear sheep with a machine. They insisted that an expert machine man could shear 75 sheep in one day. Yes, we are making the machine do a lot of chores.

GOOD FARM WELLS—
Safety First to Health

The days of the old surface wells have gone. So has the every second or third day chills and ague. Since we have learned so much about germs we would soon die now if we had to drink water from those old time wells into which the barnyard leechins no doubt drained.

A good deep water well is safety first to farm and farmer. The live stock should have pure water the same as human beings. Good water means good health. In town or city the public health officials must see that the water used is tested and approved before it can be used.

It is quite as important that country folks should be protected against impure water as town folks. The deep water well is needed. Rural Welfare editor has just talked with an experienced well driller. We suggest that any Blade readers who expect to have a deep well put down on their property should first have a talk with a man who has had experience in well making. It will be a profitable talk.

New Strength and Energy For the Weak and Aged

To be strong, vigorous and active you must have plenty of good, rich, red blood of the kind that organic iron—Nuxated Iron—helps make. Nuxated Iron is like the iron in your blood and like the iron in spinach, lentils and apples, while metallic iron is iron just as it comes from the action of strong acids on small pieces of iron. Over 4,000,000 people annually are using Nuxated Iron. It quickly helps make rich red blood, revitalize wornout, exhausted nerves and give new strength and energy. At all druggists. Beware of substitutes. Always insist on having genuine

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MANY STATES AID SOLDIERS

Relief Bills Are Passed by Every Legislature in the Union.

Only three out of 13 middle western states have failed to pass soldier bonus legislation or have no such legislation pending, it is shown by a survey just completed. Every state has passed a soldier relief measure of some sort or other, the survey shows.

North Dakota has voted one of the most liberal of bonuses for its ex-service men and women; $25 for each month spent as a member of the government forces. To pay this bonus within a reasonable time the last assembly voted to raise the tax from one-half mill as previously set, to one mill. At the same time it removed such inhibition as had been prescribed by a previous assembly as to the disposition of bonus money on the part of the recipient.

Liberal Bonus.

Another of the northern border states, Wisconsin, has enacted extremely liberal bonus measures, permitting the ex-soldier to choose between a cash bonus and a 4-year course of study at an accredited school the latter choice carrying with it a stipend of $30 a month.

Minnesota is the third border state now paying a soldier bonus. Incidentally, to pay it, however, the legislature at its last session had to raise the interest rate on the bonds previously floated, because these were not marketable at the old rate in competition with high-interest bearing industrial securities. Legislation to permit aliens and conscientious objectors who waived their exemptions and withdrew their objections, to share in the bonus distribution, is now pending.

Four states have passed bonus measures subject to the approval of the voters at the next general election, and of these Kansas has authorized the most generous distribution, a reward of one dollar day for each day spent in the service. A bond issue of $25,000,000 is needed to meet this disbursement.

Ohio has authorized payment of $10 for each month spent in the service, contingent upon consent of the voters. The proviso was in this case expressly demanded by the American Legion which declared in behalf of its members that it would accept no bonus on which the people themselve had not put their seal of approval. Maximum payment in Ohio is $250, to be issued in a lump sum. Should the recipient prefer he may assign the money to a sinking fund to maintain hospitals for veterans. The bond issue was $25,000,000.

In Iowa 50c a day for each day in the service, with $350 as maximum, was provided, subject to a vote of the people, through a bond issue of $22,000,000. An effort to include the Student Army Training Corps within the scope of the act met defeat.

The voters of Missouri will also have a chance to pass or reject a bonus act permitting sale of a $15,000,000 block of state bonds. The bonus would be at the rate of $10 for each month spent in the service.

Under Consideration.

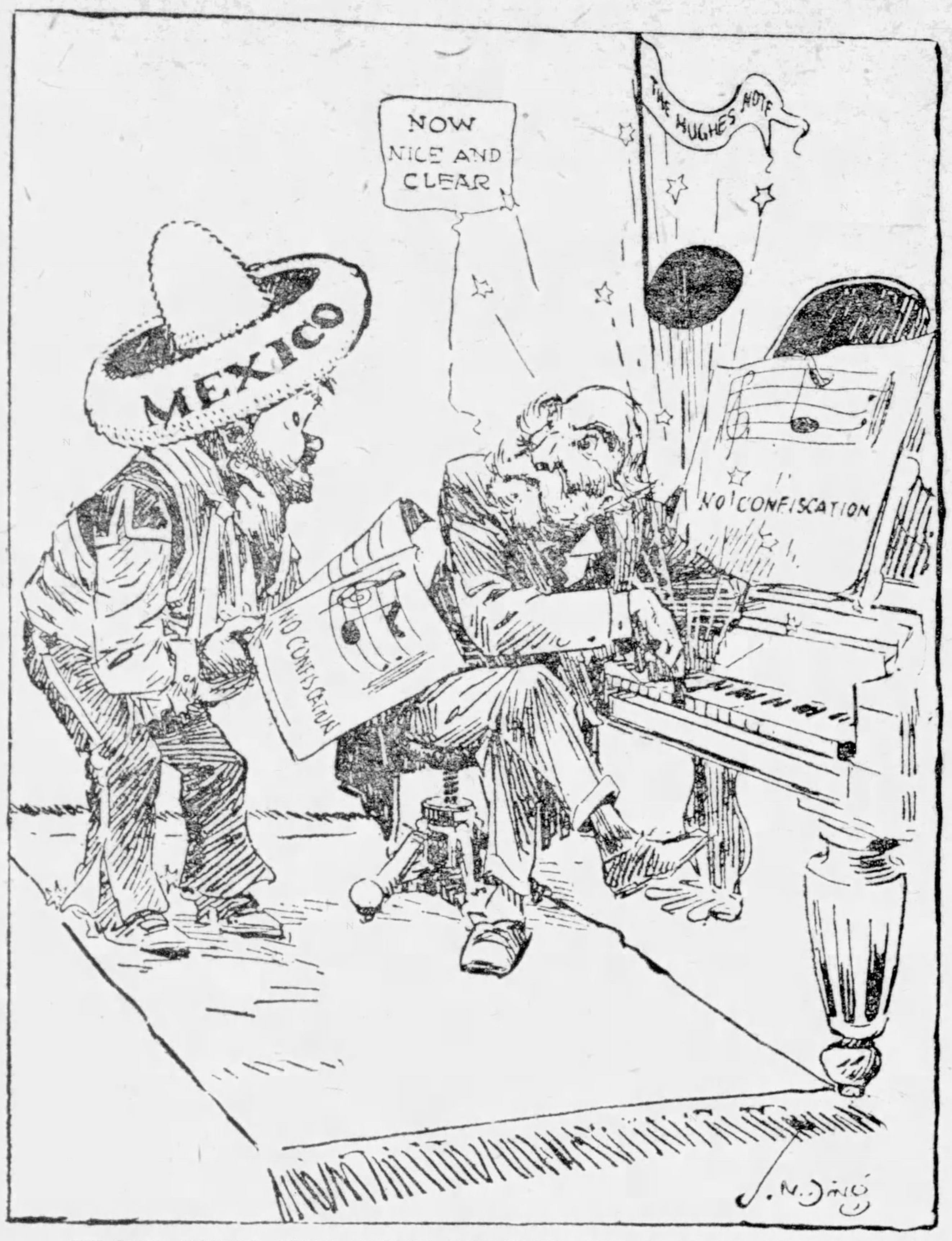
Three states, Michigan, Illinois and Indiana, have bonus features under consideration. In Michigan the governor has promised to call a special session of the legislature this fall to translate into law the will of the voters, expressed by a majority of some 200,000 votes, directing a soldier bonus through a $30,000,000 bond issue. Both men and women are to share in the Michigan dividend, at the rate of $15 for each month of service prior to August 1, 1919, with a maximum payment of 28 months.

Oklahoma, Arkansas and Nebraska have voted down all attempts at bonus legislation. Nevertheless these states have passed immediate relief measures. In Oklahoma the American Legion has taken a decided stand against the passage of bonus legislation. Instead, Oklahoma had been induced to appropriate $30,000 to supply necessities to sick and temporarily disabled veterans or their wives, mothers, fathers or children. A general hospital for all disabled ex-servicemen, provided for in a bill which successfully emerged from the senate, is being held up in the house pending the federal government's announcement of its hospital allotments.

Arkansas has ceded to the federal government Fort Logan H. Roots, opposits Little Rock, as a hospital for disabled veterans, subject to the approval of congress.

The Nebraska lower house has approved a bill fathered by the American Legion to set aside $2,000,000 from which interest would be used in temporarily alleviating distress among disabled veterans, their widows and orphans.

TRYING OUT HIS VOICE FOR THE INTERNATIONAL GLEE CLUB.



IF HE CAN'T SING THAT THERE'S NO USE OF HIS TRYING TO MAKE HARMONY IN ANY CHORUS.

PROBLEMS OF RAILROAD BUILDING OVER, SO GREAT ENGINEER QUITS

Because there are no more great railroad construction problems to tackle, William Hood, chief engineer of the Southern Pacific Co. and dean of his profession in the United States, tiring of office routine, retired May 3, on the fifty-fourth anniversary of his first connection with the company.

Mr. Hood's life history is the history of the expansion of the Southern Pacific lines over great stretches of the west. He put the road across the difficult Tehachaipi Pass in California, built the great Lucin cut-off across the Great Sale Lake, conceived an "S" line to cross the Siskiyou mountains between California and Oregon, constructed the Dumbarton cut-off across lower San Fransico Bay and completed a line between San Diego and Arizona.

Almost every one of the eleven thousand miles of the Southern Pacific system was covered by Mr. Hood on foot before the rails were laid. All his work was done in the open. Now, with no more lakes to bridge and no more mountains to tunnel, Mr. Hood decided to leave his office post, with its "unit cost" discussions and the line, and, at the age of 75, to open his own office. He is not retiring because of his age or of failing health, for he is as active and vigorous as a man much younger.

Back in the pioneer days of 1867, Mr. Hood joined the Central Pacific, after having been mustered out of the Union Army at the close of the Civil War and having cut short his college work at Dartmouth. He soon became chief assistant engineer and in the last seventies built the Tehachaipi loop and sent the road to Los Angeles. To "make distance" for a gradual slope, Mr. Hood twisted his line in a down-slanting loop completely around one of the peaks completing the circles of seven-tenths of a mile when the track crossed its starting point in a tunnel 77 feet below the upper level.

Later, when the Southern Pacific wanted to get across the Salt Lake, Mr. Hood decided the cut-off could be built at a practicable cost, despite other views held by other engineers. He decided to cover eleven miles of the lake with a trestle and rear a solid ridge of earth across the rest of it. Despite the soft and treacherous bottom, the project was completed in little more than a year. An average of 1,140 feet of roadbed was complete each day.

The crossing of the Siskiyous was another problem solved by Mr. Hood. His "S" line crosses the Sacramento river 18 times and passes through 16 tunnels, one 3,000 feet long. The construction of the line between San Diego and Arizona involved cutting through Carriso Gorge.

One of his greatest feats was construction of the Dumbarton cut-off, a line which eliminates a freight haul of 35 miles.

Former Officers in U. S. Army Now Face Prosecution

Criminal proceedings against a number of former army officers may follow the action of President Harding in canceling war department contracts with the United States Harness Co. of Ransom, W. Va., for the disposal of surplus harness, it was said recently at the department of justice.

Attorney General Daugherty, it was said, was considering the government's course or action and was expected to announce his decision shortly.

Cancellation of the contracts by the President was announced by Secretary Weeks who explained that they were entered into by a former director of sales of the war department, with the approval of Secretary Baker, and provided that the large accumulation or surplus military harness should be turned over to the company for disposal.

The President, in canceling the contracts, he said, acted upon the advice and recommendation of Mr. Daugherty who reported after investigation that the contracts had been entered into in violation of criminal statutes prohibiting officers or employes of the government from having an interest in government property or contracts.

The value of the harness the company was to handle, officials declared, had been variously estimated, but was probably in the neighborhood of nine million dollars or 10 million dollars. Officers of the sales division of the war department declined to discuss the case or indicate what transactions had actually taken place under the contracts. Investigation of the harness contract was begun by congress and was then reviewed a few weeks ago jointly by the department of justice and the war department before Mr. Daugherty's recommendations were submitted to President Harding.

Gompers Blames German Workers for World War

Blame for the greatest cataclysm of all time, the recent World war, was placed on the shoulders of organized labor in Germany by President Samuel Gompers in an address to the American Federation of Labor convention in Denver.

"I hold, and I accept full responsibility for what I am about to say," said President Gompers, "that the organized labor movement of Germany failed dismally at the critical hour.

"If it had taken the situation in hand it might have meant the destruction of a few thousands, but it would have stopped the war. The failure of men to act at a time of crisis is faithlessness to a common cause."

In his address, which was a response to those of fraternal delegates from Great Britain and Canada, President Gompers dwelt upon the attitude of the federation and himself both during the war and since, during the period of reconstruction.

MAPMAKER'S MISTAKE IN 1755 CAUSES MANY STATE DISPUTES

Michigan is threatening to sue Wisconsin to obtain possession of Hurley, the "richest villiage" in the world and 360 square miles of Wisconsin territory; Illinois and Wisconsin are in dispute over their boundary line, and the Upper Pepinsula of Michigan wants to secede and form a new state of Superior, while Wisconsin hopes to annex the rich peninsular country to herself.

A mapmaker's error in 1755 is responsible for all the trouble, according to Reuben G. Thwaites, secretary of the state historical society of Wisconsin. The mapmaker, a man named Mitchell, made the mistake of charting the foot of Lake Michigan in latitude 42° 20', instead of 41° 37'.

Caused Toledo War.

The error of less than one degree according to Mr. Thwaite, was responsible for the "Toledo War" between Ohio and Michigan, for the placing of Chicago and its rich north shore suburbs in Illinois instead of Wisconsin, the annexation of the Upper Peninsular to Michigan, and all the boundary disputes which have grown out of these events. Subsequent mapmakers and surveyors who followed in Mitchell's footsteps made one or two other mistakes which contributed to the general confusion.

When the congress of the thirteen states, in session at Philadelphia, July 13, 1787, adopted an ordinance for the government of the Northwest Territory embracing the present states of Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois and Wisconsin, Mitchell's map was used as a guide. The ordinance provided that two of the five states should lie "north of an east and west line drawn through the southern bend or extreme of Lake Michigan." The preamble of the ordinance stated that its articles should "forever remain unalterable unless by common consent."

A pencil line drawn on this copy of Mitchell's map, still on file in the state department, passes about midway between the River Raisin and Detroit.

Dispute at Convention.

The foundation for the boundary disputes was laid, according to Mr. Thwaite, in 1802, when the people of Ohio held their constitutional convention at Chillicothe to demand entrance into the Union. A trapper who happened to be in the village told the delegates that the actual foot of Lake Michigan was some distance south of the point shown on Mitchell's map, so the canny delegates stipulated that if the proposed east and west line laid down by congress should fall so far south as to miss Lake Erie, Ohio would then claim all territory to the northermost cape of Miami bay.

In 1805 congress created the territory of Michigan and fixed the southern boundary as provided by the ordinance of 1787, with the result that the new territory claimed a strip some six miles wide across the entire southern side of Lake Erie, including the port of Toledo. The dispute lagged until 1835, when Michigan became a state and sought to enforce its claim on the Lake Erie strip. Civil war between the two states threatened, and some actual fighting occurred before congress settled the dispute by recognizing Ohio's claims and compensating Michigan with the gift of the Upper Peninsula, Michigan did not grow enthusiastic over the new territory until a dozen years later when the first copper and then iron ore was discovered in the peninsula.

Northern Boundary.

In 1818, when Illinois was created, Nathaniel Pope, her delegate to congress, argued for a northern boundary where Mitchell's map showed the foot of the lake, instead of where the southern bend actually is. He said the new state's commerce must become identified with the northern lakes or else flow south down the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, with the result that the state might join a southern confederacy in case the union were disrupted. Congress heeded his plea and gave the new state Chicago and a strip of territory running 61 miles north from the foot of the Lake, and west to the Mississippi.

The question of the Michigan-Wisconsin boundary was raised recently when the Wisconsin legislature rejected a resolution inviting the people of the Upper Peninsula to secede and join this state. Representatives from the Peninsula in the Michigan legislature followed with a resolution proposing they be permtited to form a separate state, to be called Superior. Finally the Michigan legislature appointed a committee to investigate the state boundary, and appropriated $10,000 for its expenses. The committee recently recommended that Michigan bring suit to recover 360 square miles of Wisconsin territory on the ground that surveyors chose the wrong fork of the Montreal river when they ran the state border line. The recommendation followed a refusal by Governor John J. Blaine, of Wisconsin, to arbitrate the question.

Another Mistake.

Another map maker's mistake is involved in this dispute, according to Mr. Thwaite. A committee of the United States senate fixed the boundary line, using a map published by L. Judson, which represented the Montreal and Menominee rivers both rising in Lake Vieux Desert, thus making an island out of the northern peninsula. Senator William C. Preston, of South Carolina, proposed this alleged river highway as a fair dividing line, and his plan was approved.

Surveyors eventually found Lake Vieux Desert is really the headwaters of the Wisconsin river, and has no connection with either the Montreal or Menominee, and Captain Thomas Jefferson Cram, of the topographical engineers, reported to congress that it took an Indian without pack eight days to travel from the lake to the Montreal river.

Eventually congress selected a boundary following in part "the main channel of the Montreal river." Michigan now claims the wrong channel was followed.

SCIENTIFIC RUPTURE DEVICE WINS HONORS

Awarded Grand Prize and Gold Medal in Foreign Countries.

F. J. Stuart, residing in St. Louis, Mo., was awarded Grand Prix at Paris, France, International Exposition and Gold Medal and Diploma at Rome, Italy, International Exposition, over all competitors, both European and American, on his wonderful invention known as "STUART'S ADHESIF PLAPAO-PADS." The PLAPAO-PADS also were given Honorable Mention at the Panama-Pacific Exposition at San Francisco.

By means of the PLAPAO-PADS, ruptured people can effectively treat themselves in the privacy of their homes at slight expense and without delay from work. This device has been pronounced by competent authorities one of the wonders of the age.

The PLAPAO-PAD is entirely different from the article commercially known as a truss. It has no straps, buckles or springs attached, but is made of a strong, flexible material designed to conform to every movement of the body and is therefore very comfortable to wear. The inner surface of the PLAPAO-PAD is made self-adhesive purposely to prevent slipping and to hold the distended muscles securely in place, while the PLAPAO—an absorbent, astringent medication contained in the PAD—is kept continuously applied to the weakened and atrophied muscles, the purpose being to infuse them with renewed life and strength and finally restore them to their normal, elastic condition. At such time, they can be depended upon to hold back the contents of the abdomen without the aid of mechanical support, and then, as is obvious, the rupture is no more. When adhering closely to the body, the PLAPAO-PAD cannot slip, therefore will not gall or chafe.

Mr. Stuart, President of the PLAPAO LABORATORIES, INC., 719 STUART BLDG., St. Louis, Mo., which firm manufactures the PLAPAO-PADS, reports that his firm has received a large number of sworn statements from people declaring that they were able to cure themselves by using PLAPAO-PADS for only a short time.

Those interested can get full information regarding this device by addressing the above mentioned firm.—Advertisement.

DEPORTATION IS REQUESTED BY UNEMPLOYED FOREIGNERS

Scores of foreigners, recently arrived in this country, are applying to the United States immigration authorities at Pittsburgh for deportation to their home countries.

They say they have been unable to find employment and unless they are sent home they will become charges upon the counties in western Pennsylvania, where they reside.

Cheap Carbon Paper

Buy onion skin paper—this can be secured at any stationery store—and some lamp black. Mix the lamp black with lard until a heavy mixture results, and rub some of this on the paper, using a soft rag and being careful to put the coat on evenly. Spread the sheets out to dry. An almost perfect, coal black carbon paper is the result.

If an unusually durable carbon paper is desired apply a second coat of the lamp black mixture after the first coat becomes dry.

Envelopes came into use at about the same time as postage stamps.

COURT UPHOLDS CABINET CODE

Ohio Justices Decide That Money Saving Justifies Emergency Clause in Bill.

Governor Davis of Ohio prepared to appoint the eight members of his cabinet, following the upholding by the supreme court of the emergency clause of the Dunn reorganization code, which revamps the state's 60 departments into eight branches of government, effective July 1.

The court divided, four to three, in sustaining the emergency. Judges Thomas A. Jones, Jackson; Benson W. Hough, Delaware; Edward N. Matthias, Van Wert, and James E. Robinson, Marysville, voted to refuse a writ of mandamus, which would have placed the bill on the November ballot for a referendum by the people.

Chief Justice C. T. Marshall, Zanesville; Judge R. M. Wanamaker, Akron, and Judge James G. Johnson, Springfield, declined to concur in the majority decision. Judges Johnson and Wanamaker are writing minority opinions.

The code legislates out of office July 1, the state board of clemency state purchasing agent, budget commissioner, state board of education, superintendent of insurance, inspector of building and loan associations superintendent of banks, commissioner of public printing, state building commission, state librarian board of library commissioners, inspector of oils, state geologist, state fire marshal, inspector of canneries, board of agriculture (10 members), head of bureau of markets, chief of bureau of horticulture, state highway commissioner, commissioner of health, inspector of plumbing.

The duties of these officers are transferred to other departments.

Eight New Departments

The eight new departments embrace the following activities: Department of finance, superintendent of budget, superintendent of purchases and printing, tax commission of Ohio.

Department of commerce, superintendent of building and loan associations, fire marshal, superintendent of insurance, public utilities commission.

Department of agriculture, state fair, boards of agriculture, animal industry, fish and game, foods and dairies, plant industry, horticulture.

Department of industrial relations, industrial commission of Ohio, workshops and factories, mines, labor statistics.

Department of highways and public works, state highway department, board of public works, state building commission, state architect and engineer.

Department of public welfare, board of administration, controlling the state's 23 institutions; pardons and paroles, blind commission.

Department of health, health commissioner, plumbing inspector, bureau of vital statistics.

Department of education, superintendent of public instruction, Americanization, examination and licensing, movie censors, state library.

Directors of these departments are to receive $6,500 a year each.

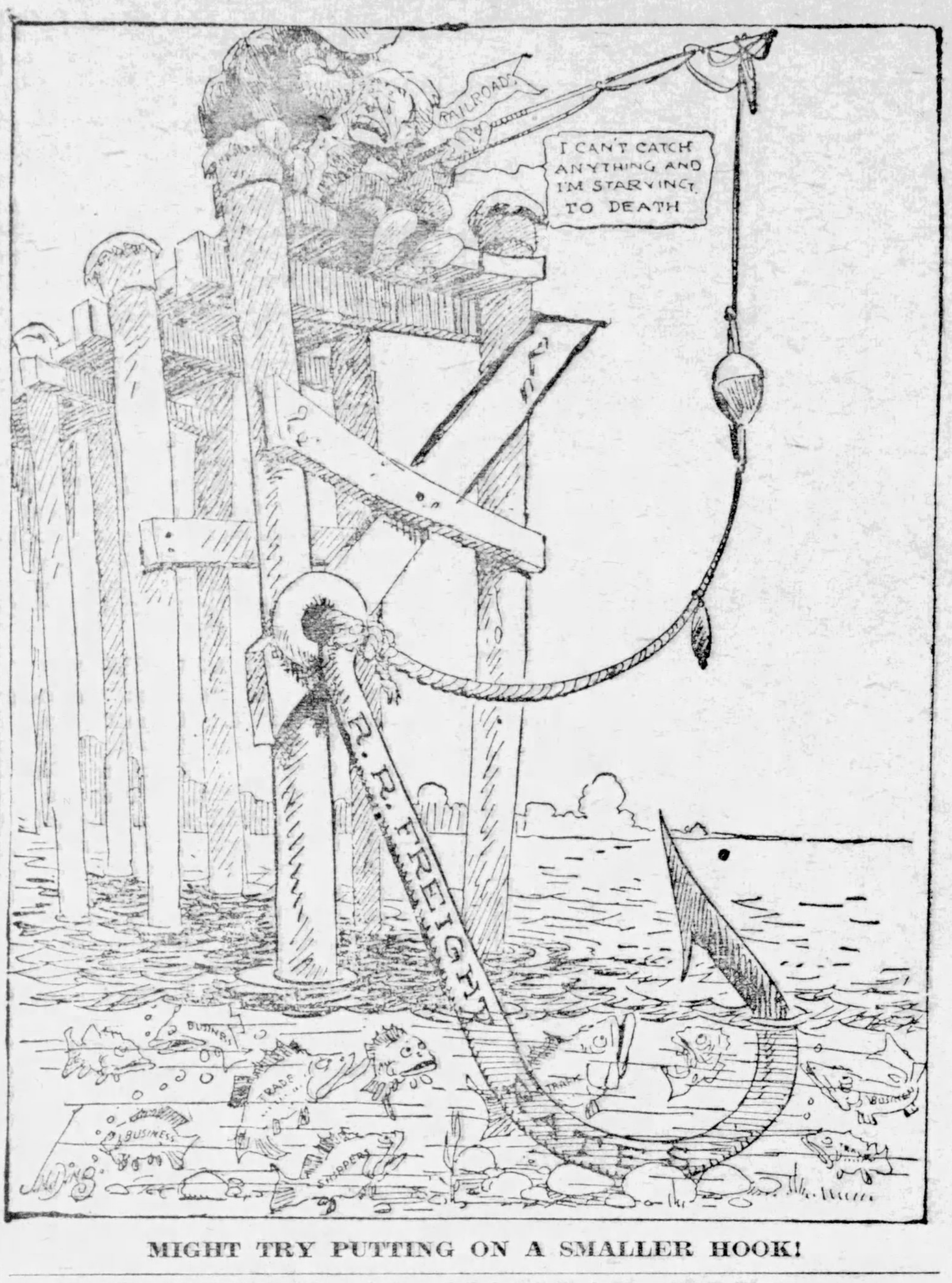
In deciding the case, the court dwelt at length on the shrinkage of a million dollars in the general revenue fund of the state during a single year, one of the reasons recited by Attorney General Price why the reorganization code should be upheld.

"The reasons assigned show a fiscal condition in our state which demands immediate relief," said the court. "These impute the bankruptcy of the state if the present condition of affairs is allowed to exist. A shrinkage of more than $1,000,000 in a single year in the general revenue fund of the state would seem to demand some immediate remedy, for the peace and safety of the state, for a bankdupt state or a grossly overtaxed state is on the threshold of dissolution and becomes a fertile field for communism, bolshevism and anarchy. We have but to look to our neighbors to the South or across the sea for the verification of this assertion.

"If this act results, as the legislature declares it will, in saving to the state its diminishing revenues without further taxation, such an end would not only be a consumation devoutly to be wished, but would tend toward the preservation of the public peace and safety and would be such an emergency as contemplated by the members of the constitutional convention."

"Indulging the presumption in favor of the legislation and in the absence of positive, judicial knowledge to the contrary, this court is bound to accept as true the reasons assigned by the legislature for making the act in question an emergency law."

The house passed the Scott bill amending the seamen's act to lighten restrictions applying to passenger vessels on the Great Lakes.



MIGHT TRY PUTTING ON A SMALLER HOOK!

FIRST TERMINAL HANGAR FOR GIANT AIRCRAFT NEARS FINISH

America's first great terminal for giant aircraft is nearing completion at Lakehurst, N. J.

This structure, the largest of its kind, is 803 feet long, 264 feet wide and 195 feet high. Some idea of its immense size may be gleaned from the fact that if set down in a city the hangar would occupy three solid blocks. It's doors at each end stand more than 175 feet high and are 264 feet wide. A 16-story skyscraper could be pushed through the space disclosed by the doors when they are opened.

The hangar is officially known as the United States Airship Hangar, and represents the latest word in construction for buildings of this type. It is planned to have it ready in the early summer to house the two giant dirigibles now under construction, the ZR-1, building at League Island navy yard, Philadelphia, and the ZR-2, nearing completion in England. The transatlantic flight of the latter is scheduled for late in July or early in August, and the United States navy department plans to have the hangar completed for service before the airships are ready to sail.

Great Mooring Mast.

Incidental to the hangar is a gigantic mooring mast to which great dirigibles may be tied when it is impracticable to house them inside the hangar. The mast is so constructed that the giants of the air will be moored, bow on, and will swing in the direction of the wind, thus avoiding the dangerous force exerted by high winds. The result of experiment with the Lakehurst mooring mast will determine the policy of the navy department in erecting similar mooring masts at various air stations throughout the country, such as St. Louis, Kansas Citly, Chicago, Denver, San Francisco, Seattle, New Orleans, Atlanta, Columbus, O., and San Diego.

The new airships nearing completion are of such large proportions, each being 700 feet long and 85 feet in diameter, as large as many of the great ocean liners, that the manner of "docking" them presented serious problems in engineering, but it is believed that the Lakehurst hangar will go far toward solving many of these problems.

Motors Open Doors.

First in importance came the question of doors to the hangar. Each leaf of the two doors, there being two leaves to a door, is made up of 800 tons of steel and corrugated asbestos. These leaves are supported on concrete trucks, which, in turn, rest on wheels the size of those on a freight car. The leaves are rolled apart by a 25-horsepower electric motor. If man power were needed to open the doors, it is estimated that 1,500 men would be called on. Naval experts calculate that the giant doors cannot be rolled open within 13 minutes, and the entire process of housing one of the dirigibles will consume approximately 40 minutes.

So large are the glass windows in the sides and the roof that individual motors are necessary to open each window.

Every precaution has been taken to make the hangar as nearly fireproof as possible. The concrete floor is asphalt covered to prevent falling tools striking sparks, and possibly exploding gas.

Searchlights of high intensity will guide the dirigibles at night and sunken lights, arranged like crosses at the end of each runway, will facilitate landings.

Like the doors, the entire siding of the hangar is of corrugated asbestos, arranged in strips, alternating between gray and two shades of brown. Experts declare it will be impossible for a hostile observer to identify the Lakehurst hangar from the air.

JAZZ MUSIC BLAMED FOR GIRLS LEAVING HOME

The lure of jazz music was explained and condemned before a girls' conference of women workers at the Twentieth Century club in Boston by Miss Maude E. Miner, secretary of the New York Probation and Protective association.

The speaker outlined dangers to young girls from dark galleries in moving picture shows and promiscuous automobile riding.

"In treating some of the Boston runaway girls who find themselves in New York I always sympathize with them," she said. "Many of them have a dull, inactive life at their work and have no recreation."

Views Settlement of Reparations as Economic Triumph

Absorption of substantial blocks of German reparation bonds in the American financial markets is "unavoidable," the federal reserve board said in a formal discussion of the reparations settlement.

However, termination of the reparations controversy was viewed by the board as an economic triumph opening up a promising outlook for future European adjustment with a special bearing upon the position of the United States.

"This is found," the board said, "in the fact that the adjustment unquestionably eliminates the most serious element of uncertainty that has affected international trade since the war. So long as there was hesitation regarding the final adjustment, trade between Germany and all other nations, including the United States, was necessarily more or less interrupted.

"Not only was this true but the considerable investment of American capital in German enterprises which had begun about a year ago could not safely be continued and was necessarily suspended. Sale of German government obligations in this country, whether with or without allied indorsement, was equally unlikely to be successful. Indeed, ever since the appearance of serious friction regarding the settlement there has been a practical cessation of European offerings of this kind.

"This situation fortunately has already become much less acute and conditions are approaching a rather more normal position. That our market will be called upon to carry a substantial part of the necessary financing growing out of the German adjustment will naturally be unavoidable."

ANTI-JAP LAW URGED BY A. F. L.

Convention Goes on Record as Favoring Exclusion of Yellow Race.

Demand that congress take action to protect the nation's interest against the "growing menace of Japanese immigration and colonization" is made in a resolution submitted to the annual convention of the American Federation of Labor.

The declaration, submitted by M. M. McGuire, of the San Francisco labor council, has the approval of the Japanese Exclusion League of California, Los Angeles Anit-Asiatic association and the Japanese exclusion league of Washington, various patriotic, civil and fraternal organizations on the Pacific coast.

The resolution calls for:

"Absolute exclusion in future of all Japanese immigration, not only male but females, and not only laborers skilled and unskilled, but farmers and men of small trades and professions, as recommended by Theodore Roosevelt, permission for temporary residence only for tourists, students, artists, commercial men, teachers and others. * * * *

Compliance With Constitution

"Compliance on the part of all departments of the federal government with the constitution and abandonment of threats or attempts to take advantage of certain phrasings of that document as to treaties which it is claimed gives the treaty making power authority to violate plain provisions of the constitution and statutes in the following matters:

A—To nullify state rights and state laws for control of land and other matters plainly within the states' jurisdiction.

B—To grant American citizenship to races of yellow color and made ineligible for such citizenship.

Repudiates One Union.

The federation unanimously repudiated the "one big union" idea.

The executive council of the federation has finally and completely repudiated the International Federation of Trade unions as it is now conducted, it was announced at the convention headquarters of President Samuel Gompers who made public a copy of a letter sent to the Secretariat of the European trade union movement at Amsterdam.

President Gompers' letter said that autonomous rights of the American Federation must be safeguarded and the Federation would not submit to be dictated to, or instructed to carry out policies that were objectionable, especially those of "revolutionary principle."

Referring to a May day proclamation of the International urging "the first of May, the starting point for active work for socialization of the lands and the means of production" and other things, Mr. Gompers said:

"Your attempt to appease the American workers by seeking to disguise socialization as mere government ownership would be amusing if in any other connection, but surely you do not hope to deceive any thoughtful persons in such a transparent manner."

The International's proclamation in opposition to war, it was stated, was made "at a time when it could have been of service only to autocratic powers."

"The workers of the United States decline," Mr. Gompers said, "to obey proclamations of that character and particularly so when they have had no voice in determining the issues."

CAMP UPTON TO BE SOLD TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER

Camp Upton, New York, one of the largest army cantonments constructed during the World war, is to be sold to the highest bidder through sealed proposals to the director of sales of the war department on July 15.

The camp comprises 1,660 buildings of various types.

U. S. AND JAPAN PARLEY ON YA

Secretary of State Hughe Opens Negotiations Direc With Tokio Office.

Treating as an integral proble the several questions pending be tween them, the United States an Japan have opened direct negoti tions to effect their settlement on broad basis. The questions bei considered in the negotiation which are being conducted by Se retary Hughes and Baron Shide hara, the Japanese ambassador, in clude the Island of Yap, the immi gration and alien land question an the return of Shantung to China b Japan.

Although the French governme as a result of the American prote against the award of the Yap man date to Japan, had undertaken t place the Yap issue before the leag of nations council, its settlement b direct negotiation between th United States and Japan woul make unnecessary its consideratio by the league. Internationalization the cable privileges on the island i understood to be the basis of set tlement governing pending negotia tions.

Settlement of the immigratio issue is being approached, it is un derstood, on the basis of strict ex clusion of the Japanese laborin class, with adequate protection fo Japanese property rights alrea acquired in this country. Regar ing the Shantung question, it is sa that Japan's promise to return t province to China is to be execut as soon as practicable, initial ste already having been taken for t evacuation of that portion of t province held by Japan.

Prohibition Chief Planning Shakeup for Dry Officer

Prohibition officials have com pleted a program for the reorga ization of the federal enforci units and revision of enforceme methods. The suggested change which include abolishment of abo half of the supervisors' jobs a the establishment of a system state directors to be held whol responsible for enforcement a administrative work, were su mitted by Prohibition Commissio Haynes to Chairman Penrose a Senator Watson, Republican, Ind ana, of the senate finance co mittee.

Senators who studied the pla said the changes would tighten t lid on liquor and would result al in a saving in the money cost of e forcing the Volstead act. Mr. Hayn and Commissioner Blair, of the b reau of internal revenue, who a proved the program explained to t senators that they had sought eliminate "red tape" and make t enforcement corps more respons to its various duties.

In addition to the creation of single enforcement and administ tive unit for each of the states, M Haynes proposed abolishment of t offices of supervising federal pro bition agents; elimination of pro bition inspectors and the design tion of 11 enforcing and administ tive officers under the state dire tors; prohibition agents; transfer offices of several of the directors "logical and accessible" location creating of a mobile field for organized to operate directly un the federal commission and t consolidation of all records to av duplication and at the same time provide a closer check on lea which may be sprung in the liqu supply.

Mr. Haynes' reorganization pr gram was worked out on the a sumption that the prohibition u will remain in the treasury depa ment, it was said. The propos changes, it was added, had the a proval of every officer, both in t bureau and in the field work of e forcement.

Oh How Glorious to Be Free From Rheumatism's Tortures

Just suppose you could be free from your deepseated, agonizing rheumatic aches and pains, your stiff joints and unsightly swellings! Wouldn't you give anything to get rid of them?

You have doubtless rubbed on outside treatments; most rheumatism sufferers have. Some of these take the edge off the terrible pains for a few hours, but they do not strike at the cause, which nearly always lies in the poisoned, impoverished blood.

When this is so, you need an internal remedy, one that will take out the impuri ties that are torturing you, on like famous S.S.S., which has re lieved thousands of cases of rheu matism all over the country ju this way.

S.S.S. is a simple vegetable rem edy and has a half century's rep tation. Get it from any druggi today, and start taking once. Then write us complete history of yo case. We will glad furnish you expert med cal advice without co Address Chief Medic Advisor, 877 Swift La boratory, Atlanta, Geo gia.

USED 50 YEARS
S.S.S.
FOR RHEUMATISM
AT ALL DRUGGISTS

RANCE PLANS FOR NEW WAR

i-color Won't Be Caught Napping if Ever Attacked by Enemy Again.

rance will not be caught napping he next war.

lans for industrial, economic and icultural, as well as military bilization of the country's re- rces at a moment's notice, are g worked out by a group of mbers of the chamber of deputies, ded by Lieutenant-Colonel Fabry, ed military critic. They take into ount not only technical needs in e of warfare, but the morale of French and the enemy popula- and the question of alliances h other powers.

Marshal Foch, Marshal Joffre, mbers of the supreme war coun- Generals Nivelle, Debeney, a number of the coming men in French military establishment e been consulted on purely tech- l details. Former President ncare and several present and mer cabinet members have con- uted suggestions for a "moral" bilization of the French people for undermining opinion in my countries from the very out- ak of the war.

he retention of compulsory mili- y service is naturally the first ture of these plans. With this in w the deputies' group will be on alert to combat any attempt by radical Socialists or Communists defeat conscription, though there little likelihood that any serious mpt will be made for many rs.

he second feature which con- ns only the military experts, calls the drawing up of plans to pre- t a repetition of the invasion of nce by the Germans at the out- ak of the World war, and to ke France's frontier absolutely iolable. In no other way, it is nted out, can the nation's indus- l resources be entirely at her posal during a war.

complete census of French in- trial establishments will be taken, s will note the rapidity with ich they can be adapted to the nufacture of war supplies, their ation with reference to quick nsportation of war products and extent to which their male work- may be replaced by women.

he agricultural census will be no complete. It is planned to have ll times in the possession of the ernment minutely detailed statis- regarding production in every mune, the degree to which that duction will be reduced by the hdrawal of farm workers for vice in the army and the centers m which food supplies may be t quickly and cheaply handled.

oth the industrial and agricul- al census will be renewed from e to time and kept as up-to-date the plans of the military strate- s.

he first conclusion reached by deputies in their study of the itical aspects of France's safety is t the maintenance of close co- ration with the United States England is an absolute neces-

So long as France, the United tes and England find themselves the same side, the return of war impossible," said Lieutenant- onel Fabry. "Without yielding bit of her national pride, France ld continue her international cy in this channel."

pecial Bureau Now Prepares to Inquire Into War Contracts

rganization already was under last week of the special bureau the department of justice de- ed to conduct a sweeping in- igation of war-time contracts. orney General Daugherty, in an- ncing the decision of the de- ment to institute the inquiry, the bureau would be composed experts in various lines of busi- and would be headed by some l known man of proven abil-

e purpose of the investigation, announcement said, was as much lear honest individuals and firms the suspicion under which t war contracts have fallen in public mind, as to bring the ty punishment.

We will throw back any min- s we catch in our net and let start over again," the attor- general said to emphasize his ark that the investigation was directed against the "little fel-

e methods of a great majority business men who have dealt the government are beyond re- ch, Mr. Daugherty said, but he essed the belief that a large ber of cases would be found in h the business was conducted unfair basis.

"Cousin" of Hoover in Cell Occupied by "Cousin Everett"

Raymond Lee Hoover of Louisville, Ky., who claims to be a "first cousin to Secretary Herbert Hoover, sir," awoke in the county jail at Chicago following charges of bigamy brought by Mrs. Pearl Holbert Hoover, his second wife.

Hoover awoke in the same cell recently occupied by "Cousin" Everett Harding. Jail officials said they intended reserving the place for "cousins" of statesmen.

Hoover, 33, is alleged to have been married three times. His latest matrimonial adventure was when he married Hattie Algrim. Hoover declared his second marriage was a fake. He admitted having a 10-year-old daughter by his first marriage.

Harding Not Ready to Give Plan for World Association

Hamilton Holt's letter calling on President Harding to disclose his plans for an association of nations to replace the league has failed to draw any reply from the administration and indications are that none will be made, at least for the present. Mr. Holt headed the pro-league Republicans during the campaign.

Some persons in the confidence of the administration said that progress of a preliminary character on plans for the proposed association had been made and that at least one draft of a plan had been made by an eminent authority on international law at the request of President Harding. The President, these people say, has not approached the point of giving approval to anything final, and the indications are against any international negotiations on the subject in the immediate future.

One draft of an association plan prepared at the President's request is understood to be constructed about the principle of a world court and an international conference for the discussion of questions likely to lead to war. This was the principle advocated by Mr. Harding during his campaign. There was no outward indications that he has changed his position.

New York Police Aviator Plans to Span Pacific Ocean

An airplane flight from America to Japan is being planned by Captain Claude R. Collins, "ace" of the New York police aerial reserves. Captain Collins proposes to cross the Pacific in a specially designed machine in one hop, at an average speed of 400 miles an hour.

Instead of the usual engine and propeller, Captain Collins' new machine will be propelled by the exhaust of a highly explosive substance, discharged from the tail through a nozzle. Turn cocks and other devices will enable the speed of the machine to be controlled exactly like an airplane of the usual type.

Captain Collins gives credit for his inspiration to Prof. James Goddard, who, while at Clark university, designed a rocket for communication with other planets. He is working in collaboration with Prof. Goddard who is perfecting his rocket in the laboratory of the Smithsonian Institute at Washington. Another associate is Dr. W. W. Christmas, former assistant to the late Prof. Langley, inventor of the first airplane.

"My idea is to get the plane up 35,000 feet or so, and shoot like thunder for Japan," said Captain Collins in discussing his plans with an International News Service correspondent. "Up that high there will be no atmospheric resistance to interfere with us and the exhaust propulsion will be 10 per cent efficient. I figure we ought to make 400 miles an hour."

A hermetically sealed cockpit in which the air pressure will be kept at normal by oxygen fed from big tanks is one of the features of Captain Collins' plane, assuring perfect comfort to the pilot and observer.

"This plan of mine may sound rather queer, but I'm serious," declared Captain Collins. "Someone is going to 'hop' the Pacific some day, and it might as well be I. It can be done.

The Pacific ocean between California and Japan is about 6,000 miles wide.

Roy A. Haynes, new prohibition commissioner, said regulations for the medical prescription of beer will be drafted but withheld if congress intends soon to pass the new Volstead bill prohibiting the use of beer for medicinal purposes. He called on all citizens to obey and help enforce the prohibition law.

DEADLOCK ON PEACE LIKELY

Senate Sends Porter Plan With Knox Plan to Conference—Harding Neutral.

The senate flatly refused to accept the house substitute for the Knox peace resolution and sent both measures to conference. Instructions were given to the senate managers to insist upon the senate draft of the peace resolution and to oppose substitution of the so-called Porter measure to the last ditch.

All signs point to a prolonged deadlock. The administration, it is clearly indicated, will refuse to intervene in the controversy. President Harding, it is understood, wants the two houses to work out a solution to their difficulties without executive interference.

The administration, it was said about the capitol, is in no great hurry for final adoption of the resolution, and, in fact, would not be greatly disappointed if it were held up in conference until the European situation clears up more satisfactorily.

Senator Knox, author of the senate resolution, and his fellow townsman, Representattive Porter ,author of the house resolution, will clash head-on when the conference begins. The senate appointed Senator Lodge, Senator Knox, Republicans, and Senator Hitchcock, Democrat, as its conferees. The house will appoint Representatives Porter, Rogers, Massachusetts, Republicans, and Flood, Virginia, Democrat, as its managers.

The senate by its action clearly indicated that it will pin all its faith in the judgment of Senator Knox, its foremost international authority, who drafted the peace resolution after long and careful study of all the legal intricacies interwoven in the declaration.

The senate conferees are expected to take the position that the constitutionality of the Porter resolution may be gravely questioned and that it may throw the way open for ceaseless litigation.

The main point of difference between the two resolutions lies in the opening paragraph. The senate resolution provides that the joint resolution declaring war against Germany and Austria "is hereby repealed and said state of war is hereby declared at an end."

The house resolution merely declares that the state of war "is hereby declared at an end."

Protests Against Greeks Impressing Yanks Into Army

American citizens are being impressed into the Greek army by agents of the Athens government, George Horton, United States consul general in Smyrna, has made a vigorous protest to Governor General Steriades against the continuance of the practice. For many months past, Americans, even men who served in the army in France, have been taken forcibly from their homes, or from vessels arriving from the United States and compelled to join the Greek forces.

There have been scores of such cases in Athens, Smyrna, Patras and Saloniki. Only those able to escape and get into communication with American consular officials have obtained redress. In many instances they have been stripped of their clothing, and their passports and other papers have been confiscated. When they have protested, it is charged that have been handcuffed, thrown into jails and mistreated.

Consul General Horton declares this action by the Greek authorities is in flagrant violation of existing agreements between the United States and Greece, granting military exemption to persons naturalized as American citizens prior to Feb. 1, 1914, and those who, although naturalized since that time, have served with the American army or navy.

Consul General Horton has informed Governor General Steriades that such contravention of American rights threatens the good relations existing between the two countries.

WILL BUILD LARGE HOTEL FOR DELAYED IMMIGRANTS

The Cunard and White Star steamship lines are building at Cherbourg, France, a huge hotel which will accommodate 2,500 persons. Owing to the new immigration regulations enforced by the United States, many third class passengers are left behind at each sailing and the hotel is designed to house them.

Two hundred of these passengers were left at Cherbourg recently when the captain of the Olympic refused to acept them for transportation to the United States, declaring they had not complied with the new regulations.

MILLIONS LOST EACH YEAR THROUGH ANIMAL DISEASES

Every year the people of the United States lose over $200,000,000 directly (and no one knows how much indirectly) through diseases of farm animals. This is a large toll when divided on a per capita basis, and when it comes home to the farm stock-raiser who finds a valuable animal dead in the barn, or an epidemic spreading ruin into his herd, the loss is sometimes disastrous. The most regrettable feature of the case is that probably three-fourths of the loss could be prevented.

Five Causes of Disease.

There are five principal causes of disease and death of farm animals—contagious diseases, sporadic disease, parasitic troubles, accidents and neglect. Contagious diseases can be avoided, or at least their consequences greatly diminished, if farmers will learn to co-operate with the United States Department of Agriculture and the various state livestock and sanitary authorities, who are striving to maintain animal health. Farmers should report promptly to the nearest officials any suspicion of the presence of contagious disease, and they should observe carefully all regulations in regard to quarantine, sanitation and care of animals, as protection against contagion.

Tuberculosis is one of the worst scourges among animals and it thrives best in damp, dark, ill-ventilated stables. It is less common among animals running at large, and dry, clean barnyards or paddocks are essential to the health of farm animals. One valuable point in combating contagious diseases, especially tuberculosis, is to start the herd with animals that not only are free from disease, but are of stock that is not predisposed to disease. Official tests of herds are made on request and through cooperation of the United States Department of Agriculture with livestock sanitary officials. Purchase of breeding stock from these herds is a wise precaution. Care also should be taken to obtain stock adapted to climatic and local conditions. The other sources of animal loss are largely a matter of intelligent and careful handling.

How to Avoid Disease.

Sporadic and incidental diseases, such as disorders of the digestive and respiratory tracts, can be avoided largely by proper handling and feeding. The very temperament of the person who has charge of the animals often has much to do with their health. Some people are said to have a "way" with animals. If the hired man neglects and abuses animals, get rid of him. Aside from communicable diseases, the greatest loss can be traced to disorders arising from some form of abuse of the stomach and intestines of animals. A proper balancing of rations has a material influence on the health of livestock. Too much of any food element is likely to result in digestive disorders, thus predisposing the animal to disease.

Parasitic diseases also carry off large numbers of valuable animals each year. They are largely the result of improper housing and neglect. The average farmer cannot be expected to have the time and aptitude for study which will keep him apace with the latest developments in feeds and feeding, animal nutrition and medicines, hygiene and other important matters realted to the stock-raising industry. He can, however, avail himself of the benefit of the studies and demonstrations of specialists who have devoted their entire time to these subjects. Every state agricultural college maintains a corps of specialists whose publications and services are available.

Department Offers Aid.

The Department of Agriculture is constantly giving out important information in books and bulletins which may be had on request and in every state the department has representatives combating animal diseases. It is well to consult a local veterinarian in case of any disturbing symptoms and to report to the state veterinarian or the United States Department of Agriculture, any symptoms which indicate the possibility of an epidemic. The wise breeder is ever on the lookout to prevent disease instead of waiting until a cure is necessary.

French Deputies Have Bar

The French chamber of deputies "has it over" the American house of representatives in at least one respect. It has a bar. And during 1920 the 626 members of the Chamber spent over the aforesaid bar the neat little sum of nearly a million francs, $250,000.

NEW DRY CHIEF ASKS FOR HELP

Commissioner Haynes Urges People to Get Back of Prohibition Enforcement.

In his first formal statement, Roy A. Haynes, the new federal commissioner, appealed to the American public to band together to uphold the law as set forth in the prohibition amendment. The watchword of the new prohibition administration, he said is "efficiency" adding that the laws would be enforced as enacted.

"At the very outset of my administration of this office," Mr. Haynes said, "I want to preach the gospel of the need of law enforcement. If there was ever a time in the history of America when all good citizens should unite on a program for law enforcement in the home, in the school, in the church and in the press it is today. To 'wink' at the breaking of one law and preach the observance of another is unpatriotic. On that basis I believe former so-called liberals will as vigorously aid in the enforcement of the dry laws as those who have always been dry.

"I am a newspaper man by profession. I have full knowledge of the power of the press. I appeal especially to the editorial and news writer, to the cartoonist, to the reporter, to the scenario writer, to the playwright, to every aid to law enforcement. The editorial, the cartoon, the news story, the film or the legitimate play, which has in it the direct statement or inferential suggestion, that the dry program is easily violated, or should be violated, that it is a joke—is warping sentiment against the enforcement of this one law but obviously such influence leads to a disregard of law in general

"With comparative few officials to enforce the eighteenth amendment, it cannot be effectively done without the co-operation of a patriotic and helpful citizenship. My ambition is to see the dry law as all laws, generally and properly enforced."

The nation's whole program of national defense is in deadlock in congress. Secretary Weeks told the house conferees on the army bill that he would not be responsible for what might happen if the house small army bill should prevail.

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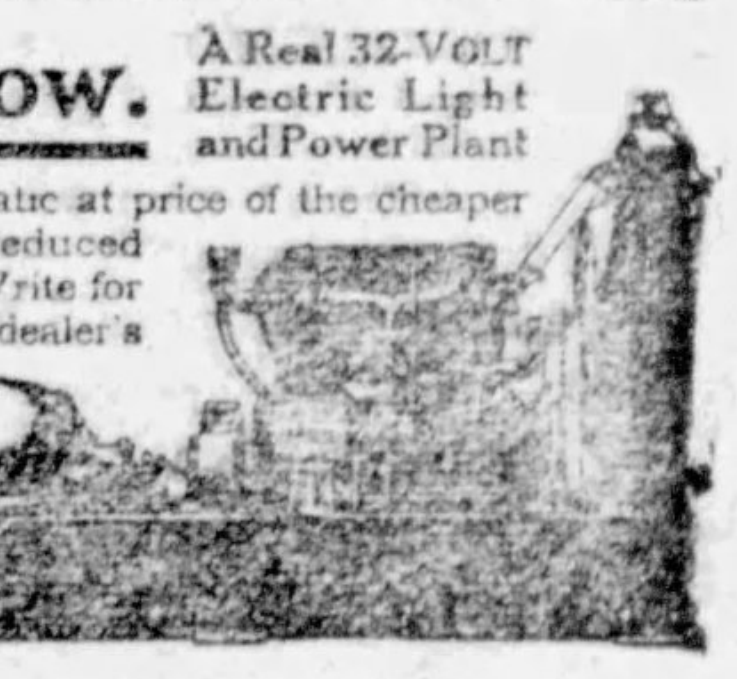

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DECLINE SHOWN IN FOOD PRICES

Retail and Wholesale Costs Drop in May, Says Labor Deparement Head.

Retail food prices to the average family declined 4.6 per cent in May as compared with April, while wholesale food prices declined 5¾ per cent in the same period, statistics made public by the department of labor show. General wholesale prices, including farm products, food, building materials, metals, house furnishings and miscellaneous commodities declined two per cent during the month.

The decline from the peak prices of May, 1919, amounted to 33 per cent in retail food prices and 44½ per cent in general wholesale prices. The drop in wholesale prices includes a 53½ per cent decline in manufactured food products and a 52 per cent reduction in the prices of farm products, the statement said.

From April 15 to May 15 the retail price of butter declined 24 per cent, cheese 16 per cent, sugar 13 per cent, lard nine per cent, pork chops and oleomargarine five per cent. Smaller reductions were noted for many other commodities. Retail prices of three articles which increased in price during the month were onions, 44 per cent; cabbage 10 per cent and oranges five per cent.

Changes from wholesale peak prices of May, 1919, include declines in clothes and clothing amounting to 46 per cent, building materials 41 per cent, metals and metal products, 28½ per cent; chemicals and drugs, 22¾ per cent, and house furnishings, 22¼ per cent. Fuel and lighting materials dropped 17½ per cent during the year. The average family expenditure for food decreased from April 15 to May 15 in all of the 51 cities from which monthly prices are secured the report said.

"The greatest decrease, eight per cent, was shown in Milwaukee and St. Paul. In Buffalo, Denver and New Orleans the decrease was seven per cent. In Birmingham, Chicago, Houston, Minneapolis, Newark, Omaha, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Portland, Ore., and Scranton, the decrease was six per cent. In Baltimore, Butte, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Columbus, Fall River, Indianapolis, Jacksonville, Kansas City, Louisville, Memphis, Mobile, New Haven, Rochester, Salt Lake City, Savannah, Seattle, Springfield, Ill., and Washington the decrease was five per cent.

In Atlanta, Charleston, S. C., Dallas, Detroit, Little Rock, New York, Norfolk, Peoria and St. Louis the decrease was four per cent. In Boston, Bridgeport, Manchester, Portland, Me., Providence, Richmond and San Francisco the decrease was three per cent, and in Los Angeles the decrease was two per cent."

Rumanian Rulers Will Be Crowned in Ancient Town

King Ferdinand and Queen Marie of Rumania will be crowned at Alba Julia, Transylvania, Sept. 24. Plans are now being made for the erection of a church for use in the religious service of the coronation and in memory of the great battles which brought Greater Rumania into being. The church, it is expected, will serve for the crowning of all future kings of Rumania.

On the outskirts of this little Saxon town, where 500 years ago Michael the Brave, Rumania's George Washington, scored a victory over the Hungarians, a monumental arch, with reliefs commemorating events in Rumanian history, will be erected.

On the coronation day, after a service at the new church, at which all the Rumanian bishops will be present, the King and Queen, crowned, will proceed to the new triumphal arch, where there will be a great military pageant.

In the afternoon and evening there will be gala entertainments, including a banquet in the hall in which the union of Transylvania with Rumania was proclaimed in December, 1918.

The next day the sovereigns will arrive in Bucharest and make a triumphal entry into the Rumanian capital. Here also an arch will be erected to commemorate the day for future generations.

King Ferdinand and Queen Marie have occupied the Rumanian throne nearly seven years, having succeeded the late King Carol in October of 1914; but on account of the war they never were formally crowned.

It is expected that soon after the coronation, the King and Queen will visit the United States.

Baron Shidehara, Japanese ambassador, has proposed to Secretary Hughes that Japan and the United States undertake a general settlement of all issues.

Succeeds Galbraith

John G. Emery

John G. Emery Is Made Commander of American Legion

John G. Emery of Grand Rapids, Mich., was unanimously elected national commander of the American Legion at a meeting of the national executive committee last week. He succeeds Colonel Frederick W. Galbraith, Jr., who was killed in an automobile accident.

Mr. Emery at once telegraphed his resignation as president of the board of city commissioners of Grand Rapids. He will devote his entire time on administration of his new office.

Thomas J. Bannigan of Hartford, Conn., was elected vice-commander, succeeding Mr. Emery in that position.

Major Emery saw much of the fighting that the American troops participated in during the World war.

Major Emery entered the second officers' training camp at Fort Sheridan Aug. 27, 1917. After finishing the course he was commissioned a captain of infantry and sent to France with the first group of Americans.

On March 24, 1918, he took charge of Company F, 18th infantry, 1st brigade, 1st division. He participated in all the major actions with his regiment in 1918, at Cantigny in April, May and June; at St. Mihiel in September, and in the Meuse-Argonne offensive in September and October. He was commissioned a major of infantry Aug. 30, 1918.

On Oct. 9, 1918, during the Meuse-Argonne drive, Major Emery was wounded in the left arm and was invalided home, being discharged at Camp Custer. Major Emery was born July 4, 1881, in Grand Rapids.

BARLEYCORN FREED

Unusual Jail Delivery Is Staged at Mogadore; Keg of Liquor, Only Prisoner in Place Freed.

Mogadore, Ohio, a Portage county village, is excited over one of the most unusual "jail deliveries" in its history.

The unusual thing about it all is the fact that the village lock-up was not broken out of. Instead, it was broken into.

Recently a Mogadore citizen hurried to the home of a village constable. Breathlessly he gasped, "Jail breakers at work — two of 'em. Hurry!"

"Can't be. 'Cause there ain't anybody in it. Hain't had a prisoner for two days," slowly replied the constable.

Finally the officer was persuaded to don his coat and to visit the village jail.

His eyes bulged as he neared the lockup. The iron bars on one window had been sawed through and bent back.

The constable unlocked the front door and conducted a search.

"Gone! Cleaned out slick as a whistle," he ejaculated.

"Thought you said there wasn't anybody in it," said the citizen who had broken the news to him.

"There was no human beings in it. But there was a seven-gallon jug of genuine corn whisky tucked away in here," he replied.

Critchfield in U. S. Job

A. B. Critchfield has accepted an appointment as United States fiscal officer at San Salvador. He was formerly adjutant general of Ohio. The job pays $5,000 a year.

NATIVES OF YAP ARE IGNORANT OF INTERNATIONAL CONTROVERSY

A place where life means nothing to the light-skinned, curly-haired, but not kinky-headed, docile, lazy natives, and where great wealth is something that is never stolen.

This is the picture of the Island of Yap, drawn by Commander John Blackburn, U. S. Navy, who has spent several years there and in the South Sea Islands.

"The natives of the little Island of Yap are a care-free people, and it is safe to say they do not know of the international controversy being raged about possession of the little mountain top, all because of its cable importance," said the commander.

"There are not more than 7,000 people on the Island of Yap, and they are very peculiar in their ways and customs, like all the rest of the South Sea Islanders. One of their unusual customs is the use of stones for money, the value being rates according to the size of the stone and the fineness of its grain. As a result, men of wealth store their money in the front yard and hold no fear that it will be taken away while they sleep—it would take a small army to move it," the naval officer said.

History of Yap.

In speaking of the Island of Yap and its history, Commander Blackburn said:

"The Island of Yap (or Uuap or Wap) was discovered by the Portuguese in 1527 and held by them for more than 150 years, until Spain obtained it. Spain held it until after the Spanish war, when it was sold to Germany for approximately three and one-quarter million dollars. When Japan entered the World war on the side of the Entente, England and France agreed to give Japan all the German Islands in the North Pacific in the event of Germany's defeat. The United States was not a part of this alliance and did not know it even existed.

"The Yap question today is merely one of cable rights. The trouble which has arisen is that Japan has grounded the cable at Yap which connects with Guam. The commercial cable between the United States and the Orient, after leaving Guam, connects at Manila, but covers some very dangerous territory, because the line at several points is more than four miles under water, and the currents are not always satisfactory for the transmission of messages. There is a cable between Yap and Shanghai which was laid by Germany in 1905 and now controlled by Japan. The situation now is that when the cable between Guam and Manila is out of commission messages have to be held until traffic on the Manila cable is restored. If Japan would allow the Yap cable to operate, messages could be relayed to Yap from Guam and then direct to Shanghai. The establishment of Yap as an independent cable base is what Secretary Hughes is fighting for."

Samoan "Etiquette."

While in the South Seas Commander Blackburn also spent several months at the Island of Samoa.

"The natives of Samoa are not unlike other people of the South Sea Islands, and have very unusual customs.

"The naming of Samoan children is very interesting, for, as a rule, it is for some great event in the land, and children having a name ending with a vowel are popular as long as they live.

"The Samoans had never seen an ice plant until the United States built one there recently. Because the words 'ice house' ended with a vowel, little girls born while the plant was being erected were named 'ice house' and will always be favorites in their land.

"The Samoans are great swimmers and, instead of exchanging gossip over the back fence, the women take their babies and go swimming. The baby lies on the back of its mother while she talks to a friend as they swim along. As a result, the babies can oftentimes swim before they can walk."

The houses of Samoa are as unusual as the people who live in them, Commander Blackburn said. As a rule they are of oval shape and rudely constructed with a floor of cobblestones. The house is always a one-room affair, with three posts through the center. The significance of the posts, the Commander said, is to separate the front of the house, which is the "parlor," from the living quarters of the family. The posts are supposed to be a partition and that one cannot see beyond them. "Of course there is nothing to keep one from seeing past the posts except Samoan etiquette," the officer added.

Prohibition Unknown in Samoa.

The Samoans are the most courteous people in the world, according to Commander Blackburn, who said they have a special language of courtesy.

'Like the people of Yap, the Samoans are very lazy and import black boys from Fiji to do their work, which consists mainly of raising tropical fruits.

"They have no written language and their legends and history are handed down by story telling, from generation to generation. They always tell the story the same and never use their imagination when retelling the yarn.

"A Samoan girl can change her name without getting married. She does not even have to go to court, but gives what is called a 'name feast.'

"Unlike the women of America, the Samoan women have had great privileges, most important of which is suffrage, for thousands of years," the Commander said.

"The Samoan has something to be thankful for, despite the fact he is located outside of all civilization. Prohibition is yet unknown to him. The native drink of Samoa is known as 'kava,' which is very good and in many respects is like our whisky, both in taste and effect. Although it makes one drunk, it is only locomotively active. That is, it does not go to the head. The effect is that one's anatomy becomes very limber, and though those who indulge are too inebriated to walk home they have the satisfaction of knowing just when they are under the influence of liquor and how much."

Soviet Chief Says Communists Must Heed Capitalists

Communists must learn from the capitalists just as the red army learned from the militarists. This is the dictum expressed by Nicolai Lenine, head of the Moscow soviet, in a written interview received in Riga explaining the change of policy at Moscow.

Lenine summed up the position of the soviet in its new attitude towards capitalism and its political concessions to the bourgeois as follows:

"It means a passing from war communism to a Socialistic exchange of goods. An exchange of goods means free trade which, in turn, means capitalism. This is not dangerous to proletarian power, for the proletariat still retains power. It only means the holding of transportation and large industries.

"The present fight against speculation must be changed to a fight against circumvention of government control, registration and supervision.

"By such control we shall direct unavoidable capitalism which is meant to carry out the constructive measures we have in mind."

Lenine advised the communists to support the small industries which supply the peasants.

Veterans in Favor of World Memorial for Heroes of War

An international Memorial day to commemorate the sacrifices of the World war, has just received the endorsement of Cabot Ward, vice commander of the Inter-Allied Federation of Veterans.

In a letter to J. W. Hamilton of St. Paul, who is urging that May 30 be made a day of international observance, Mr. Ward said he was sure his endorsement would be iterated by Colonel Crosfield, head of the British Legion and Charles Bertrand, president of the Inter-Allied Veterans.

Mr. Ward refers to the resolution adopted by the Inter-Allied Veterans that the organization's members should "do all in their power secure that other nations adopt May 30 as Memorial day for those who gave their lives for their country in the late war."

Mr. Hamilton also has letters from prominent Europeans approving the idea, which brought forth a letter from Stephane Luzanne, editor of the Matin, Paris, with an editorial favoring the proposal. Senator Edvard Wavrinsky of Stockholm, a member of the Interparliamentary Union, said "Swedish papers will support the movement."

One point in Mr. Hamilton's plan, which he stresses, is that on May 30, "all the world would halt its activities for five minutes at noon, while silent tribute would be paid to the hero dead."

Mr. Hamilton now is seeking the aid of Southern senators to have the Memorial Day in the Northern states made national. He hopes to accomplish this through action by congress.

Attorney General Daugherty, with President's approval, begins inquiry into large war contracts to clear up numerous charges against contractors.

Miss Norva Sidwell Tells How Cuticura Healed Her Brother

"Eruption of the skin broke out in small blisters on my brother's body. The blisters would break and larger ones would come until his body was a solid mass of blisters. He was cross and fretful and couldn't stand any clothing to be on his body, and he irritated the breaking out by rubbing it.

"This trouble lasted for two months and we tried Cuticura Soap and Ointment with good results. When we had used two cakes of Cuticura Soap and one box of Cuticura Ointment he was healed." (Signed) Miss Norva Sidwell, R. F. D. 3, Natoma, Kansas.

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Sample Each Free by Mail. Address: "Cuticura Laboratories, Dept. H, Malden 48, Mass." Sold everywhere. Soap 25c. Ointment 25 and 50c. Talcum 25c. Cuticura Soap shaves without mug.

SAYS JAPAN WILL AGREE TO U. S. CABLE CONTROL

Reuters learns that, while fully maintaining her rights as mandatory over certain Pacific islands, Japan is ready to agree to the United States exercising complete control over the American cables traversing the island of Yap to Menado and to Guam and hopes that this plan will be acceptable to Washington.

Japan, according to Reuters, considers that, as her mandate is one of the provisions of the Versailles treaty, no special island or mandate can be selected as an exception without altering the treaty itself, and therefore internationalization is out of the question.

ALLIES' ARMY DEMAND IS MET BY REICHSTAG

The reichstag has passed a bill amending the army law in compliance with demands of the allies.

The chief charge is that the law now expressly says that the army shall consist of 100,000 men, including 4,000 officers, or officials with the rank of officers.

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Beware! Unless you see the name "Bayer" on package or on tablets you are not getting genuine Aspirin prescribed by physicians for twenty-one years and proved safe by millions. Take Aspirin only as told in the Bayer package for Colds, Headache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Earache, Toothache, Lumbago, and for Pain. Handy tin boxes of twelve Bayer Tablets of Aspirin cost few cents. Druggists also sell larger packages. Aspirin is the trade mark of Bayer Manufacture of Monoaceticacidester of Salicylicacid.

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AUTO INDUSTRY IN THIRD PLACE

Steel, Iron and Meat Only Ones Superior to Vehicle Trade.

In the value as well as the volume of its production, the automobile industry ranks third in the United States. It is outreached only by the steel and iron and meat packing industries.

A comparative summary of the manufactures of the United States in 1919 shows that the meat packing industry led all others with a total production value of $3,714,840,000. The iron and steel manufacturing industry came second with a production value of $2,812,775,000 while the automobile manufacturing industry was third with $2,387,833,000.

There were ten other industries in the billion dollar production class in 1919, the figures show. They were foundry and machine shop products, $2,321, 129,000; flour mill and grist mill products, $2,193,007,000; bread and other bakery products, $1,406,145.000; boots and shoes, $1,249,560,000; electric railroad cars, not including operation, $1,277,584,000; men's clothing, $1,158,007,000; women's clothing, $1,184,099,000; cotton goods, $1,887,919,000; lumber and timber products, $1,400,000,000; steel shipbuilding, $1,454,116,000.

Some of the industries having production values above the half-billion mark were: tires and rubber goods, $980,070,000; leather, tanned, curried and finished, $928,524,000; printing and publishing, newspapers and periodicals, $892,415,000; paper and wood pulp, $794,350,000; petroleum, refining, $644,684,000; printing and publishing, book and job, $600,503,000; confectionery and ice cream, $637,215,000; steam railroad cars, not including operation, $539,528,000; butter, $583,216,000; food preparations, not otherwise specified, $662,883,000; furniture, $573,785,000; electrical machinery, apparatus and supplies, 884,343,000; knit goods, $686,009,000; lumber, planing mill products, $560,867; oil and oilcake, cottonseed, $570,213,000; automobile bodies and parts, $673,590,000; sugar refining, not including beet sugar, $730,987,000; tobacco, cigars and cigarettes, $868,159,000; copper, smelting and refining, $632,897,000; worsted goods, $675,709,000.

Powerful Body in Russia Becomes Big Menace to Country

Newspapers in the Baltic states say that, regardless of reforms recently made in Russia by the Bolshevik regime, the power of the "Tchezvechaika," or Extraordinary Committee to combat counter revolution, continues to grow until it has become a menace even to the foreign trade relations of Russia.

This organization, commonly known as the "Cheka," acting independently of all other government departments, is credited by the papers in Riga with the power to throw suspected persons into jail without preliminary trial, and even to order their execution with little or no hearing.

"In regard to the relations between the Soviet government and foreign countries," says the Riga Rundschau, "we must understand that as long as the Extraordinary Commission continues to act with supreme power and even with the right to oppose the plans of soviet Russian government institutions, all trade and other treaties concluded between Russia and the west can lead to no definite or regular results.

"If the Extraordinary Commission would confine its arbitrary activity to internal affairs only, we might overcome the existing difficulties, but it is exactly in regard to the fulfillment of peace treaties and other agreements, that this almighty institution interferes with impunity. It is not necessary to enumerate here the various cases which justify this assertion. Hundreds of war prisoners, who by virtue of peace treaties should be released, are kept prisoners, by order of that body.

"Dozens who are eligible for repatriation, cannot leave Russia. Trains with refugees are held up by order of this institution, revisions are made and many persons ordered to leave the train."

WEEKS GIVES REBUKE TO AIR SERVICE HEADS

Major General Menoher and Brig. Gen. Mitchell, chief and assistant chief of the Army Air service, were called before Secretary Weeks, who is understood to have told them that all friction in the Army Air service must be eliminated immediately.

The war secretary's interview with the officers marked the conclusion of his personal investigation into a row in the service, which culminated with a request of General Menoher that General Mitchell be removed.

THE LATEST MARKETS

The wheat market was considerably lower this week compared with the prices the week before. Cash was down 16 cents. Favorable weather for harvesting and the stock market depression had a bearish effect on the market Monday. Trade lacked volume and prices were easily influenced. Corn declined in sympathy with wheat. Butter and eggs are higher on account of small supplies. Butter is up two cents while eggs are marked three cents higher.

Grain

Wheat, cash, $1.33; July, $1.31½; Sept., $1.26½. Corn, cash, 63½c. Oats, cash, 40½c. Barley, cash, 64c. Rye, No. 2, cash, $1.28. Cloverseed, cash, $13.75; Oct., $12.00; Dec., $11.60; Feb., $11.90; March, $11.50. Alsike, August, $11.75; Oct., $11.75. Timothy, cash, 1918, $3.00; 1919, $3.05; 1920, $3.10; Sept., $3.45; Oct., $3.35.

Chicago—Wheat, July, $1.27¾; Sept., $1.23. Corn, June, 62⅛c; July, 63⅛c; Sept., 64c. Oats, July, 38⅛c; Sept., 39⅝c. Barley, July, 63c; Sept., 64c. Rye, July, $1.20½; Sept., $1.08.

Produce

TOLEDO—Butter—Fancy Elgin, creamery, 1-lb. prints, 37c; solid pack, 36c; nut margarine, 21c.

Cheese—Fancy brick, 20c; limburger, New York, 2-lb. bricks, 23c; Wisconsin, 1-lb., 31c; domestic, 32c; new Michigan, 19@20c; longhorn, 19@20c.

Eggs—Candled, 28c; selects, 32c.

Bacon—Fat, 17c; lean, 26½c; wide, 6 to 8 lbs., 23½c; 9 to 10 lbs., 22½c; 11 to 12 lbs., 21½c; 13 to 15 lbs., 15½c. Hams, 27c. Lard, 9½c. Sausage—Bologna, 16c; frankfurters, 19c; fresh pork, 15c; luncheon, 17c.

Live poultry—Ducks, 28@30c; turkeys, 38@40c; geese, 18@20c; chickens, 23@24c; old roosters, 13@15c; broilers, 30@40c.

Hides—No. 1, 4c; No. 2, 3c; bull, 3c; green calf, No. 1, 16c; No. 2, 14½c; kip, 10c; No. 2 kip, 8½c; cured hides, No. 1, 6c; No. 2, 5c; horse hides, $1.50; sheep pelts, 30c.

Cleveland — Butter — Extra, in tubs, 38½@39c; prints, 39½@40c; extra firsts, 36½@37c; firsts, 37@37½c; seconds, 29½@30c; fancy dairy, 18½@27c; seconds, 30@30½c. Eggs—fresh gathered northern extras, 29½c; extra firsts,, 28½c; Ohio firsts, new cases, 25c; old cases, 25½@26c; western firsts, new cases, 24c. Oleomargarine, lb. prints, nut oleo, 20@21c; high grade animal oils, 23@25½c; lower grades, 28c. Cheese—York state, new stock, 18@19c; brick, 18½@19½c; limburger, fancy, 30c; Swiss, 35@36c and up. Poultry—Live, heavy fowls, 26@27c; roosters, 16c; broilers, 30@45c; live spring ducks, 35@40c. Potatoes—Ohio and New York round white, $1.00 per 100-lb. sack; southern No. 1, $3.25@4.25 per bbl. of 165 lbs, and $1.75@2.00 per 100-lb. sack.

Chicago—Butter higher; creamery, extras, 32c; standards, 32c; firsts, 27@31c; seconds, 24@26c. Eggs unchanged; receipts, 19,647 cases. Potatoes, old, weak; receipts, 35 cars; northern white, sacked and bulk, 60c per bu.; new, steady; Virginias, $4.25 bbl. Poultry, alive, lower; fowls, 25c; broilers, 30@40c.

New York—Butter easier; receipts, 11,984; creamery higher than extras, 33¼@34c; creamery, extras, (92 score), 32½@33c; firsts, (68 to 91 score), 29@32¼c; packing stock, current make, No. 2, 18½c. Eggs, irregular; receipts, 21,980; fresh gathered, extra firsts, 28@30c; firsts, 24½@27½c; state, Pennsylvania and nearby western hennery whites, firsts to extras, 29@38c; state, Pennsylvania and nearby western hennery browns, extras, 33@34c; do., gathered browns and mixed colors, firsts to extras, 25½@32c. Cheese, steady; receipts, 4,017; state, whole milk, flats, fresh, specials, 15½@16½c; do., average run, 14½@15¼c; state, whole milk, twins, specials, 15½@16c; do., average run, 14½@15c. Live poultry firm; fowls, 35c. Dressed poultry quiet; prices unchanged.

Live Stock

Cleveland — Hogs — Receipts, 6,000; lower; heavies, $8.00; yorkers, $8.80; pigs, $8.80. Sheep, $6.50; lambs, $9.50@11.50. Calves, $10.00@11.50; cattle, $6.50.

Buffalo — Cattle — Receipts, 175; steady. Calves—Receipts, 350; steady, $5.00@12.50. Hogs—Receipts, 1,300; 25@50c higher; heavy, $8.50@9.00; mixed, $9.00@9.25; yorkers, light yorkers and pigs, $9.25; roughs, $6.75@7.00; stags, $4.00@5.50. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 200; slow, lower; lambs, $6.00@12.00; yearlings, $5.00@9.00; others unchanged.

Pittsburgh—Hogs—Receipts, 1,800; higher; heavies, $8.25@8.35; heavy and light yorkers and pigs, $8.75@8.80. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 400; steady; top sheep, $5.50; top lambs, $10.00. Calves—Receipts, 50; steady; top, $11.00.

Kansas City, Mo.—(United States Bureau of Markets)—Cattle—Receipts, 50; for week: Beef steers mostly 25c to 40c lower; bulk fat she-stock barely steady; better grade heifers, steady to 25c higher; canners, stockers and feeders steady to strong; bulls and calves steady. Hogs—Receipts, 400; active; choice 200-lb. hogs to packers, $7.90. Sheep—No receipts; for week: Sheep 50@75c lower; lambs, $1.75@2.00 lower.

East St. Louis—(U. S. Bureau of Markets) — Cattle — Receipts, 100; compared to week ago, steers, 25c to 35c lower; light yearlings, bulls and canners, 25c lower; cows, 25c to 50c lower; stockers about steady; veal calves, 50c to $1 higher. Hogs—Receipts, 3,500; closing active 10c to 15c higher; good early clearance; top, $8.35 paid for best heavies, $8.10@8.25; packers' sows steady, $7.00@7.10; pigs strong up to $8.30; light mostly $7.75; quality good. Sheep—Receipts, 300; practically no market; few medium and fairly good lambs sold steady, $9.00@10.00; market compared with week ago, lambs, $1.00@1.25 lower; top lambs, $1.50 lower; all others steady.

Chicago—(United States Bureau of Markets)—Cattle—Receipts, 1,000; compared with a week ago beef steers, 15@25c lower; she-stock, generally 75c to $1 lower, spots off more; bulls, canners and cutters, 25c lower; calves, 50c to 75c lower. Hogs—Receipts, 6,000; opening 10c to 15c higher; one load sorted lights, $8.30; practical top, $8.25; bulk, $8.00@8.20; good clearance; pigs strong, mostly $7.75@7.90.. Sheep—Receipts, 2,000; compared with week ago, lambs, $1 to $1.25 lower, spots off more; yearlings, 75c to $1 lower; sheep, 50c to 75c lower.

GREEK ARMY MORALE NOW RATHER LOW

Continued From Page One.

thrown, and will maintain strict neutrality in the Dardanelles and Black sea, preventing the Greek blockade of Anatolian ports and permitting shipments of supplies and munitions to reach the Kemalists.

Constantine is standing in a precarious position. If he accepts the ultimatum that has been put up to him he will be overthrown. On the other hand, the downfall of his government is assured in the future if the ultimatum is rejected, as the Greeks lack funds, munitions and supplies, and if the Big Three permit shipments of war supplies to the Kemalists it is expected that the Turks will be able to drive the Greeks from Smyrna into the sea.

Committee Favors Townsend Measure for U. S. Highways

Favorable report has been ordered by the senate postoffices and post roads committee on the Townsend bill to create a federal highway commission and to establish an interstate system of public roads.

Three Democratic members of the committee, Senators Watson, Georgia; McKellar, Tennessee, and Heflin, Alabama, voted against the bill.

The bill as ordered reported, provides for a federal highway commission of three members instead of five as proposed in the original bill. The members of the committee would be appointed by the president with the consent of the senate and would be paid annual salaries of $10,000. The annual appropriation of $100,000,000 to aid the states in building roads would be continued with the specification that the sums allocated to the states must be expended on intestate roads.

The provision granting the commission final authority in the selection of interstate road routes was retained despite strong opposition from Democratic committee members who asserted it to be usurpation of state rights. The Democratic members, however, won a partial victory in gaining insertion of a clause directing the federal commission to act in co-operation with the states.

States taking advantage of the federal aid provided in the bill are required to match federal funds except in states having to exceed five per cent of the total area in unappropriated public lands, in which case the proportion of state funds would be decreased in proportion of such public lands.

The bill also would appropriate $5,000,000 for the next fiscal year and $10,000,000 for the succeeding year for forest roads in the states and Alaska.

Mexicans Turn to Work

The business of making a living by fighting seems to have undergone a decline in Mexico. This is indicated by the fact that 1,200 soldiers, some of them retired and some in active service, have asked the government for tracts of land for small farming.

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Splendid clerical work opportunity. Spare or whole time. No canvassing, good money. Chautauqua Business Builders, Jamestown, N. Y.

FEMALE HELP WANTED.

Wanted women—Become Dress Designers. $35 week. Learn while earning. Sample lessons free. Franklin Institute, Dept. M-537, Rochester, N. Y.

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Patents—Booklet free, Highest references; best results; promptness assured. Watson E. Coleman, Patent Lawyer, 624 F st., Washington, D. C.

TOBACCO HABIT.

Tobacco or snuff habit cured or no pay, $1.00 if cured. Remedy sent on trial. Superba Co., TH., Baltimore, Md.

AGENTS WANTED

AGENTS—Make a dollar an hour. Sell Mendets, a patent patch for instantly mending leaks in all utensils. Sample package free. Collette Mfg. Co., Dept. 710-C, Amsterdam, N. Y.

MEDICAL.

PILES—CURED OR NO PAY. $2 if cured. Remedy sent on trial. Kuro Remedy Company, Dept. 23, Kansas City, Mo.

FARMS WANTED.

Farm wanted. Send description and price. John J. Black, Chippewa Falls, Wis.

MISCELLANEOUS FARMS FOR SALE.

$1,000 Secures 157 Acres With 10 Cows, 2 Horses, Crops

Harness, vehicles, machinery, etc.; prosperous section, convenient advantages; 100 acres machine-worked loam cut 1½ tons hay acre; 20-cow, spring-watered, wire fenced pasture; wood; apples, pears, plums, cherries, etc.; 7-room house, maple shaded lawn, 15-cow basement barn, etc.; owner's advanced age forcing sale. $4500 takes all, only $1,000 down, easy terms. Details page 29 Illus. Catalog 1100 Bargains. FREE. STROUT FARM AGENCY, 150-S. Nassau St., New York City.

Frenchman Owns Only Harem Left in Constantinople

There is only one harem left in Constantinople and that is owned by a Frenchman.

A French correspondent, who spent several weeks there, thought that his visit would not be complete until he had visited a harem. He asked one of his Turkish friends to arrange it.

"But, there is only one harem left," replied the Turk. "It is maintained with very strict discipline and according to the best traditions. But perhaps you yourself would have a better chance of seeing it, for this last harem belongs to one of your compatriots, the Baron Durdeau Bey. The last real Turk is a Frenchman."

The women of Constantinople have been emancipated, it is true, but in the streets they wear what appears almost like a uniform. The cut of all the street costumes is almost the same, the only difference being in the colors. Many women who still have some respect for the old costumes, wear small veils to hide their faces. In the mosques and even in the street cars and railway trains special compartments with curtains are reserved for them, presenting a curious mixture of modern and ancient custom.

In spite of the many foreigners arriving here since the war, Constantinople cannot be called a gay city. The disaster which carried down the Turkish empire has left its mark, and not even the appearance of thousands of strangers, many of them bent on a "big time," can sweep this away. A few movie shows, two or three theatres and the Russian restaurants form the city's night life.

Cabarets a la Russ.

The Russian restaurants are quite remarkable. Their decorations are most bizarre; each one provides a long-haired violinist and a lightly clad dancer to provide entertainment, and the service is intrusted to women who came from wealthy Russian families, now refugees. Each table bears a card indicating the name of the waitress, and in this way a stranger learns that his zakouski or roast will be served by the Countess X or the Princess Z. They are treated with the greatest ceremony by the Russians who frequent these places, and it is not uncommon to see a Russian guest kiss the hand of a waitress before seating himself at a table.

Greeks are to be seen everywhere. When King Alexander died the entire city was covered with Greek flags draped in mourning. The tiniest shops put out pictures of the dead king and half the stores were closed the day of the funeral.

An American pays about $7 to $8 a day for a room in a good hotel. A haircut, with tonic, costs 75 cents, and a bottle of beer 65 cents. An automobile may be hired for $5 an hour, but all these prices fail to take into consideration tips which are abnormally high.

Like New York, Chicago, Paris and many of the other large cities of the world, Constantinople is now suffering from a "crime wave." Before the war, say the Turks, they could leave their doors open at night without serious risk. Now shootings and robberies occur every night.

Plenty of Harvest Hands

A plentiful supply of labor for the coming wheat harvest is forecast in advices received by the department of agriculture from its field agents throughout the West and southwest. In Kansas, where the harvest is about to begin in the southern section, the supply already exceeds demand, it is said.

Great Britain Will Create New Arab State Near Bagdad

Great Britain's new policy of replacing the existing provisional native government of Mesopotamia by the creation of an Arab state, which should be built up around Bagdad and revive the old glory and culture of the Arab race was announced in the house of commons recently by Winston Spencer Churchill, the colonial secretary.

Mr. Churchill said that this was a clear policy definitely chosen and agreed to within the whole Arabian peninsula, and he indicated the belief that Emir Feisal, son of the king of the Hedjaz, would be elected head of the new state.

Mr. Churchill's speech dealt with Middle Eastern affairs and his visit to Cairo in connection with his appointment as special minister over that area, and had been awaited with great interest for a revelation of the extent of the British commitments in this region and whether any great reduction of military expenditure might be hoped for.

The secretary contended that a policy of appeasement and friendship alone was compatible with the British pledges, and if accepted by the Arab people it was the best possible solution that could be reached. King Hussein had already consented that his son, Feisal, should be a candidate for the throne.

There were no primary or directly strategic interests concerning India to justify British retention of Mesopotamia, Mr. Churchill continued. India could better be defended on its strategic frontier. The British policy was to reduce its burdens, while discharging its obligations, by creating a government which would be a friend of Great Britain and might also be a friend of France. An Arab army would be created for the defense of the new state.

Food Delivery to Russian Towns Is Vexatious Problem

Despite a multitude of new decrees, extreme difficulties still are being confronted by the Russian Bolsheviki in their efforts to supply the cities with food from the country districts, says independent Moscow advices received in Riga. These reports are confirmed by Bolshevik newspapers.

The Moscow Pravda of June 8 says that hundreds of agents of the co-operative societies are traveling through villages with cash and goods for exchange for food, but that they find themselves handicapped at every turn by the disorganization of the transport system. Sometimes the agents are attacked and robbed.

During recent months, says the Izvestia, brigands, as the communists call the bands of peasants headed by General Makno and others operating in the fruitful grain regions, have killed about 200 government supply workers and destroyed about six million pounds of grain, or enough to feed Moscow and Petrograd for about four months.

This condition is improving, however, says the Izvestia, and the middle of June should see steady supplies reaching Moscow.

The Pravda announces the introduction of the five-day week in Moscow factories, with Saturdays and Sundays holidays, although another hour has been added to working days. In the event of a falling off in production the trades unions are empowered to abolish the Saturday holiday.

ENATE OPENS BITTER FIGHT ON COAL RATE

ackers of More and Less Regulation of "Big Business" Line Up for Extended Contest.

The senate has plunged into hat threatens to be a long, bitter-fought battle between the advoates of government regulation of big business" and the proponents f "less government in business."

The immediate issue was the Frenghuysen seasonal coal rate bill. ut behind the opposition and support centered upon it was the reewed warfare between the forces eeking to have the government diect the production, transportation nd marketing of food, clothes and uel, and those who contend that hey should be left to the law of upply and demand, and of private usiness.

The Frelinghuysen bill, given the ight of way as "unfinished busiess" by the senate, was the vehicle or fresh onslaughts upon the Eschummins transportation act by enator LaFollette, Republican of Visconsin, chairman of the transortation subcommittee of the sentorial "agricultural bloc," and ther senators bent upon dragging he whole railroad problem before he senate again.

Hoover Defended

Senators identified with the "Agicultural bloc" defended Secretary f Commerce Hoover from attacks irected by interests of the Frenghuysen bill. Hoover conferred ecently with the "agricultural loc."

Why should readjustment of the reight rates during the Spring and luring the Fall and Winter months, is proposed by the Frelinghuysen bill, be confined to coal? senators dentified with the "agricultural loc" inquired; if seasonal coal rates are to be provided, why not open up he entire freight rate question, and lemand readjustment of all freight ates and railroad conditions?

"The bill incorporates suggestions by Chairman Clarke of the intertate commerce commission and it as the unqualified and unanimous pproval of the members of the ommission," said Senator Frelinguysen, Republican, New Jersey, ne of the authors of the bill bearng his name.

"An unlawful and inquisitional interference with the right of inlustry and business—paternalistic, liscriminatory and unconstitutional" —contended the National Coal ssociation, composed of bituminous oal operators, of the other Frelinghuysen bill intended to turn the light of "pitiless' publicity upon the coal industry.

A motion to send both Frelinghuysen coal bills back to the senate interstate commerce committee, by which they were favorably reported, was also under way. The round that those opposed to them iad insufficient opportunity to air heir views as to why the government should let the coal industry everely alone.

Once Office Boy in Treasury Dept., Is Bank President Now

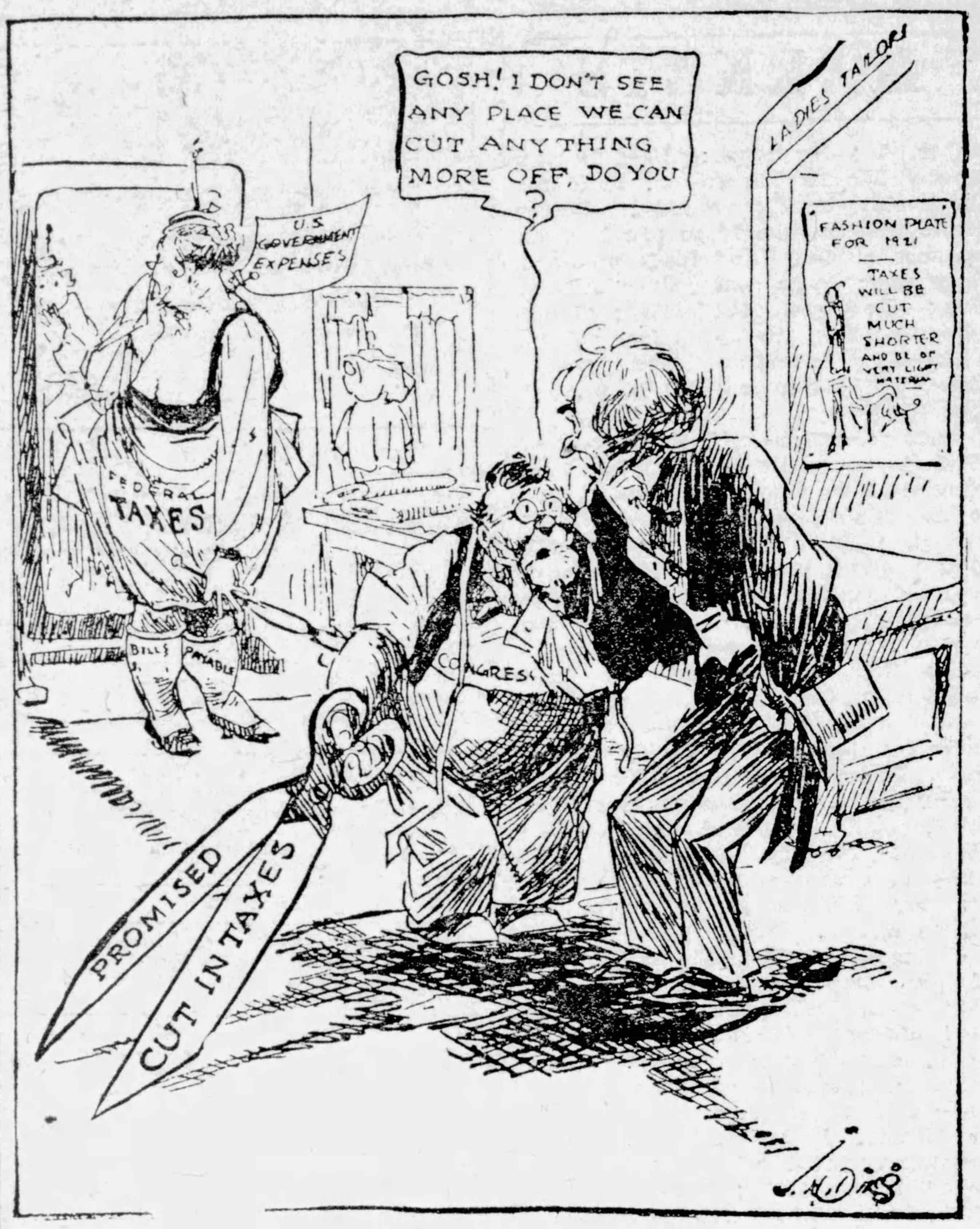
Milton E. Ailes, who began his career as a boy in the treasury department clearing ashes from the ireplaces and filling the water coolers, has been elected president of the Riggs National bank of Washington, one of the largest financial institutions of the East.

For many years he has been a vice-president. Charles C. Glover, the president, was elected chairman of the board. Ailes came to the capital many years ago, a penniless boy from Shelby county, O. While he polished doorknobs and plied a broom in the treasury he studied finance.

When John G. Carlisle took the reasury portfolio, Ailes became private secretary to one of his assistants. Lyman J. Gage found his knowledge of treasury affairs so complete that he asked President McKinley to make Ailes an assistant secretary of the treasury, but discovered to his horror that Ailes came of Democrat stock.

"That's not important, Gage," President McKinley said. "If you and I had been raised in Shelby county, we'd be Democrats, too. He can't help it."

McKinley appointed him secretary, Gage's chief assistant, and as such Ailes conducted the principal reasury operations including Spansh war financing. Meanwhile he took over the job of being schoolnaster to the set of young men Gage brought to the treasury, among whom were Frank A. Vanderlip and others, now national igures in finance. After enjoying the intimate friendship of McKinley nd Roosevelt, Ailes left the treasury and became a banker.


GOSH! I DON'T SEE ANY PLACE WE CAN CUT ANYTHING MORE OFF, DO YOU?
U.S. GOVERNMENT EXPENSES
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FASHION PLATE FOR 1921
TAXES WILL BE CUT MUCH SHORTER AND BE OF VERY LIGHT MATERIAL
PROMISED
CUT IN TAXES
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CUT ABOUT AS SCANT AS THEY CAN GO ALREADY.

CASH AND FULL CELLAR BEATS FAMILY TREE IN WASHINGTON

The importance of booze as an asset to social climbing was revealed in Washington recently.

Social guides to be up to date should contain this maxim for persons with social aspirations:

One cellar stocked with classy drinks is worth two family trees stocked with classy ancestors.

Mrs. C. C. Calhoun, wealthy society woman and head of the national foundation, the new $3,000,000 project to establish in the capital a national center for women's clubs, has produced a shock, to express it mildly. She has shattered popular belief that the ground tread by the socially elect of the nation's capital is any holy of holies.

Mrs. Calhoun dubbed Washington "The paradise of social climbers." She declared that anyone, regardless of past and lack of "proper" ancestors, may "break into Washington society and hobnob with statesmen and diplomats' provided he or she is able to meet three requisites:

"A well filled purse, a well stocked cellar and a willingness to play bridge for high stakes.

"These three things will unlock the portals of Washington society to anyone," said Mrs. Calhoun.

"A social climber with money can break in almost anywhere but no place so easily as in Washington.

"One of the reasons for this is that official etiquette permits the newcomer to call at the homes of cabinet members and other high officials before being called on. The call is always returned — perfunctorily, to be sure, but after it is returned, the social climber is 'in' and can remain in so long as her purse continues filled, her cellar sufficiently stocked and her willingness to play bridge for high stakes does not wane."

Only the "cave dwellers" are impregnable to the attacks of the social climber, Mrs. Calhoun holds. Not even a generous supply of champagne and good rye can win them.

"The cave dwellers are the old residential members of Washington society," Mrs. Calhoun explained. "They have lived in Washington for years and have a social position beyond dispute.

"The President of the United States cannot escape the social climber who infests Washington. The cave dwellers can. They cannot be called upon until they call first. They can retire to their caves and there remain safe from the annoyance from the social climber. They are the blessed."

MISS MORIARTY ACCEPTS PLACE ON STATE BOARD

Miss Rose Moriarty, Cleveland, will accept the $5,000 job as member of the state industrial commission to which she was appointed by Governor Davis, effective July 1.

This was the answer of Floyd E. Waite, the governor's secretary, to a story printed in Democratic newspapers that Miss Moriarty was considering declining the job so that Herbert L. Eliot, Delaware, an appointee of Governor Willis, could continue on the job. The senate confirmed Miss Moriarty's appointment.

"She has her commission, and will be on the job July 1," said Waite.

Bar Association President Dies

Judge William Alexander Blount, Pensacola, Fla., president of the American Bar association, died at John Hopkins hospital on June 14. Judge Blount arrived at the hospital the day before for treatment. He was 70 years of age.

REFUGEE SAYS SOVIET THIRD DEGREE WORSE THAN EXECUTION

The worst phase of imprisonment in Moscow is not the possibility or probability of execution but the daily attempts made to wring confessions from the prisoners, says Dr. Morris Zucker, a Brooklyn communist, who arrived in Esthonia this month after having served four months in the Russian jails. Some of his experiences and observations have previously been made public. Zucker was sentenced in New York in 1919 to 60 years' imprisonment for sedition, but was deported instead.

Speaking of the life of the prisoners in the principal political prison at Moscow, which is called the "O. O. V." he said, "the daily third degree to which prisoners are subjected if they are suspected of a serious political crime is worse than execution. These prisoners are taken every day, if their captors think there is a chance of wringing a confession from them, into the questioning room. There, whether they have anything to confess or not, they are commanded to 'reveal the truth.'

Revolver to Head.

"The commissar puts a revolver to the prisoner's head 'confess, or I'll shoot,' he says. The prisoner waits for the shot. He never knows whether it is coming or not.

"This process is often repeated until the prisoner will confess rather than undergo any further ordeals, in which case he is shot anyway."

The mental condition of these prisoners becomes such that they would prefer death, said Dr. Zucker. The Brooklyn communist says that he met in the various prisons of Moscow 20 of the radicals deported from America and that he could well understand why the bolsheviki arrested them for they were chiefly anarchists who did not believe in any government, "particularly in a government so dictatorial as that maintained by the bolsheviki."

President of Turkestan.

Zucker said he found in prison also the president of the Turkestan soviet republic, Mohammed Hadjiz; General Alex Gertor, once commander of the Russian southwestern front, eight members of the executive committee of the right wing of the social revolutionist party, three members of the executive committee of the left wing of that party, including Mayorieff, who was commissar of agriculture in 1918 and also a former minister of ecclesiastical affairs, M. Samaun.

Zucker described the summoning of prisoners for execution in much the same way as did Schwartz, the San Francisco communist, who came out of Russia, some months ago. He added that executions were going on as late as March 27 and there had been no diminution of the "red terror."

President Will Not Name Chief Justice Until Next Autumn

President Harding has definitely decided to defer until Fall the appointment of a chief justice of the United States supreme court to succeed the late Edward Douglas White, it was learned last week.

With the court in the long Summer recess, not convening again until early October, the President feels that there exists no real need of the selection of Justice White's successor.

Hundreds of letters have poured into the White House since the vacancy occurred. They are still coming. They come from bar associations, from business men's organizations, editors, politicians and what not.

The vast majority of these letters, it was learned, urged the appointment of former President Taft to the vacancy. The former president's friends have literally bombarded the White House with requests that he be placed on the bench and even those who are known to be opposed to him on political grounds have added their voices to the chorus.

The deluge of letters favoring Taft have had some effect, it is said, by those in close touch with the White House, but the President is understood not to have made a definite decision.

The impression prevails in Washington that the appointment will go either to Judge Taft or to some sitting member of the court, probably Justice William R. Day of Canton, O., and in the latter event the nomination of former Senator George Sutherland to fill the associate vacancy is expected.

German Inhabitants of Occupied Towns Resent French Rule

The anti-occupation sentiment is much stronger in Dusseldorf, Ruhrort and Duisburg, the cities of Rhenish Prussia recently occupied by the French than in Mayence, Coblenz and Cologne, which also have been under foreign occupation for more than two years by the French, Americans and British.

As one crosses from the left bank of the Rhine and enters recently occupied territory the mood of the population becomes more sullen, their behavior more aloof and their hatred much more pronounced.

The reason may be that the French are occupying that part of the right bank of the Rhine that they hold near the Ruhr in real military fashion and the occupation is much more severe than that on the left bank.

The hatred of the population is directed more especially against the French and children are being brought up in a constant terror and undisguised scorn of the occupying forces which gives but little promise that the real brotherly love between French and Germans will be achieved with the coming generation.

Occupations bring out the witty sides of the occupied populations and books have been written about the good jokes which the Belgians perpetrated on the Germans while the latter were ruling their country by force of arms. The Germans are now in the same position toward the French as the Belgians were toward them and they have not failed to take advantage of the situation and a sense of humor has been developed among the Germans as an occupied country which they totally lacked when they were the occupying forces.

The absolute refusal to speak French even by persons well acquainted with the language is one of the most common ways in which Germans show their dislike of the French military men. The correspondent walked into a cigar store, the other day, while a French officer was attepting to make the woman in charge understand the brand of cigarets he wanted. She seemed absolutely at a loss to understand him when the correspondent translated the officer's request in English. After the officer had departed she told the correspondent in purest French: "I understood him the first time but I would not give him the satisfaction." Many shopkeepers have forsaken good sales by the same reluctance to speak French.

COURT ORDERS AUCTION OF BIG CHEMICAL PLANT

A dispatch from Kingsport, Tenn., says the entire Union dye and chemical plant there will be sold at public auction, Wednesday, August 10, under a decree issued by Chancellor H. H. Haynes in chancery court.

The plant is now in the hands of the Equitable Trust Co. of New York, trustees. It is estimated to be worth several million dollars.

Europe and North America use nearly four-fifths of all the coffee the world produces.

ENGLAND ASKS BAN ON ARMS SALE TO IRISH

United States Officials Seize 500 Machine Guns on Board Ship About to Sail for Port in Ireland.

Discovery of an attempt to ship 500 machine guns from Hoboken to an Irish port has led Great Britain to request the American government to take strong precautions to prevent the shipment of war supplies to Ireland for the benefit of the Sinn Feiners. A statement by the Irish office says the gun seizure completely breaks down the plans of the Irish republican army for a great offensive against the crown forces in Ireland next Autumn.

More than 500 of the modern machine guns with hundreds of spare parts, were placed on board the steamer Eastside while at her pier in Hoboken, awaiting departure for an Irish port.

The arms were seized by U. S. customs officials. Subsequently they were taken from the customs officials, who were preparing to cart them away, by Hoboken police, who acted under a search and seizure warrant sworn out by Frank Williams, who said the guns had been stolen from him.

The investigators turned their activities toward Williams in an effort to determine how he came into possession of the arms. Williams refused to make any statement, other than to say the weapons were stolen from him on June 11.

Reports reaching government agencies were that two changes of crews, brought by the nation-wide marine strike, resulted in discovery of the arms. It was reported that a member of the crews "tipped off" the government investigators. The presence of arms aboard the Eastside was not known to the owner of the ship, the U. S. Shipping Board, or its managing operators, until they were informed of their discovery by federal investigators.

A description of the seized arms and parts as made by Williams in his declaration includes: 600 Thompson machine guns, extra 30-capacity magazines; five 50-capacity drum magazines; five 100-capacity drum magazines; 80 extra 30-capacity box magazines; 20 50-capacity drum magazines; 20 100-capacity magazines and hundreds of parts of machine guns.

British Know Plots.

British officials are preparing a mass of information regarding the extent of gun running plots which will be sent to the United States unofficially for use by British secret service agents. This information will be turned over to the United States government also.

The documents will contain such concise details that it is believed that the United States will be enabled to bottle up underground arsenals which have kept the Irish republican army munitioned for months.

Churchmen Intend to Follow Trail of Apostle Paul

Missionary journeys of Paul the Apostle will be retraced by a group of 25 educators, clergymen and others who will make a tour of exploration and study of Bible lands this Summer under the leadership of Professor Albert E. Bailey of Boston University school of religious education.

The party will inspect the synagogue in Corinth which has recently been excavated by an American archaeological expedition headed by Dr. Ralph Cooley of Newton, and also will visit the site of Paul's famous speech to the Athenians on Mars' Hill. Other stops will be at Thessalonia, Smyrna, Ephesus, Tarsus and Antioch.

Accompanying Professor Bailey will be Rev. B. F. Martin of Marshalltown, Ia., Bruce Baxter, professor of Biblical literature at Union college, Alliance, O., Rev. John Baxter, Ohio, Rev. F. A. Robinson of Toronto, Canada, evangelistic secretary of the Presbyterian church of Canada, Miss Helen W. Lemon, Miss Eva Hogg and Miss C. B. Gernert, Canadian evangelistic workers, Mrs. Margaret W. Eggleston, assistant professor of religion at Boston university, and Miss Lois Bailey, daughter of the expedition's leader, an instructor at Boston university.

Returning, the party will leave Naples for Havre, from which port they will sail for the United States Aug. 29. At Naples, Professor Bailey will leave the party and continue around the world studying and collecting specimens of religious art for the university. In Java he will explore the Boro Bodur, Buddhist temple, said to contain the finest specimens of Buddhist art in existence.